ESTABLISHED 1813.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,125—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JULY 24, 1894.

PRICE 8 ANNAS.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	FRIDAY. 1894.
				5 P.M.
P.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	F. H. Seymour	27th July.
P. SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	3rd Augt.
P.L. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	10th "
P. ASSAM	3060	500	T. Leigh	17th "
P. HYDASPES	2936	450	E. Gordon	24th "
P. CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	31st "
P.L. CARTHAGE	5030	1000	M. de Horne	7th Sept.
P. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	14th "
				SATURDAY. 2 P.M.
P.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. Loggin	22nd Sept.
P. CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	29th "
P.L. SUTLEJ	4295	800	W. D. Worcester	6th Oct.
P. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	13th "
P.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	S. Moule	20th "

The Steamers marked P.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.
P. This vessel does not convey passengers beyond Brindisi.
Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Ballard Pier before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the Afternoon of the previous day.
A Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock's Steps, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.
The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.
Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.
Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China, Passengers for Australia transhipship at Colombo:—
CATHAY, 26th July. | RAVENNA, 23rd August.
ROHILLA, 10th August | AND SIAM, 7th September.
In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to
I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th June, 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	A. Feilner	3,878	500	1st Aug.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st Sept.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
HELPOMENE	L. Brelich	2,986	350	9th Aug.
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Walluschnig.	4,409	350	9th Sept.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.
RETURN TICKETS.
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste or St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord Deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
INDOBONA	P. Mers	4,351	350	21st Aug.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. CASTORE to Madras, and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.
Bassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, July 21, 1894.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.
BOMBAY TO NAPLES and GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE, s. s. Singapore, 30th August, 1894, and s. s. Manilla, 17th September, 1894.
BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 8th August, 1894.
For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to
C. BARBORO, Agent.
Bassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 23, 1894.

BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
NOTICE.
THE PUBLIC are hereby informed that this Company's new Steamer "Bahaduri," 1,500 Tons. 2,200 H. P., Captain H. Keyzar, WILL LEAVE BOMBAY for KARACHEE, on FRIDAY, the 20th instant, taking both Cargo and Passengers.
SHEPHERD & Co.
Prince's Dock Office, Bombay, 18th July, 1894.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.
PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, insurance of Passengers Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
ANNUITY, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.
BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "DWARKA," 1,615 tons, on the 28th July, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.
S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 24th July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on the 26th July, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "CULNA," 1,271 tons, on the 26th July, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.
S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on the 2nd August, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 23rd July, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
BOMBAY.
PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ASIATIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE S. S. "NURANI," 2,570 Tons, Captain J. CARSON, will Sail for MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS COAST PORTS and CALCUTTA, on the 25th July, 1894.
Excellent Accommodation for First Class and Native Passengers.
For Freight and Passages, apply to
TURNER, MORRISON & CO.,
Agents.
44, Elphinstone Circle, Custom House Road, Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.
HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
(The Wine Shippers to the East.)
COGNAC A1.,
INVALIDS' PORT,
PALL MALL WHISKY,
AMOROSO SHERRY.
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S WHISKY,
PALL MALL WHISKY, 11 Years Old.
C. P. & Co.'s CLARETS, BURGUNDIES,
and every other Wine of Good Quality.
BOMBAY.

GEM RINGS.
FINGER RINGS, set with Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphires, Turquoises, Opals, Pearls, Corals, &c., or any combination of Gems, will be found in Great Variety at
Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
The quality of Stones is of the very best this Season, while the Prices have been kept as low down as possible. Inspection of the Grandest and most Fascinating Collection of Rings is Respectfully requested.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15. Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and very Class of Shoeing is done.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs. JOHN DICKINSON and Co., London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's Issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co's Lion Brand Croxley Brown Label Printings.

SPORTING AND GYMKHANA KIT.
CRICKET
GOLF
POLO
TENNIS
FOOTBALL
FENCING
FISHING TACKLE.
ARMS and AMMUNITION.
RACQUETS
FIVES
DUMB BELLS.
COMPLETE LISTS ON APPLICATION.
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.
MADRAS.
[ESTABLISHED 1885.]
CAPITAL.....Rs. 10 LAKHS.
BRANCHES:—BOMBAY & RAWULPINDI.
INTERIM SUMMARISED STATEMENT OF AFFAIRS.
HALF-YEAR ended 30TH JUNE, 1894.

LIABILITIES.		ASSETS.	
Capital Paid Up	Rs. 6,30,000 0 0	Cash	Rs. 5,21,477 8 4
Reserves and Rest	" 6,99,635 1 8	Government and other Authorised Securities	" 14,66,662 15 11
Deposits	" 79,94,419 15 0	Loans, Bills, Advances	" 76,58,028 4 6
Bankers' Balances	" 1,22,632 4 0	Properties, Dead Stock	" 1,33,245 1 11
Bills and Acceptances	" 4,60,947 14 0	Bills Contra, Sundries	" 2,61,636 15 2
Sundries	" 1,33,415 11 2		
Total Rs.	100,41,050 13 10	Total Rs.	1,00,41,050 13 10

Capital and Reserves are 21¼ per cent. of Deposits.
By Order of the Board,
E. F. STRANACK,
Secretary and Treasurer.
HEAD OFFICE, Madras, 2nd July, 1894.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.
CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.
To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.
We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.
TRADE MARK.
A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! VALVOLINE THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!
Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.
For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
" Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
" The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.
Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.
For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.
WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.
ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

BADHAM, PILE & Co.'s "APOLLO" SHIRT.

	Per ½ Doz. Rs. a.
LONGCLOTH LINEN FRONTS and CUFFS	24 0
LONGCLOTH FINE FRONTS and CUFFS	27 0
EXTRA FINE for DRESS.	30 0
FRENCH CAMBRIC, NEWEST PATTERNS	27 0
OXFORD and HOPSACK " MATTE	30 0
TROPICAL FLANNEL .....from	33 0
WHITE and COLORED GAUZE FLANNEL	45 0
ALL WOOL TENNIS FLANNEL.	45 0

CASH OR V. P. P.

SOLUBLE FRUIT ESSENCES
FRUIT EXTRACTS, COLOURINGS, &c.,
SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR
Aerated Water Manufacturers & Confectioners.
BRATBY & HINCHLIFFE, LIMITED,
ANCOATS, MANCHESTER; 146, MINORIES, LONDON;
And 81, ROBERTSON STREET, GLASGOW.
Price Lists and Full Particulars on application to their Agent,
F. W. SHALLIS, Bombay.

GENTLEMEN'S SIMPLE AND RELIABLE
GOLD WATCHES.
ELEGANT, FASHIONABLE AND WELL WORTH THE MONEY.
Rs. 115, Crystal Face Case. Rs. 135, Hunting. ½ Hunting, Rs. 140
In plain Engine-turned or Chased cases; sound Lever movements; all essential parts, Jewelled, and Guaranteed for two years, to keep accurate time in any Climate.
These Watches for the prices are a marvel of cheapness. They cannot, of course, be compared with our
STANDARD GOLD WATCHES,
As illustrated and advertised in every Saturday's issue of the "TIMES OF INDIA," and which are the nearest approach to our ideal of perfection in Pocket Watches; but we have no hesitation in stating, nevertheless, that the cheaper class of Watches will be found a very welcome substitute by those who cannot afford.
Rs. 320, for a Crystal Face Case; Rs. 375, Hunting; ½ Hunting, Rs. 380.
We have every confidence in promising that our cheaper recommendation will under no circumstances disgrace their Sponsors.
EVERY WATCH IS GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS, AND SENT *POST FREE* AT OUR OWN RISK TO ANY PART OF INDIA AND BURMAH.
For Chronographs, Repeaters, Calendars, and other Complicated Watches, please apply to
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS, JEWELLERS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

"SHAPES TO SUIT ALL"—THE LAST NEW STYLES
SOFT FELTS, FROM Rs. 7-0. FELT HATS, FROM Rs. 8-6. SOFT CAPS, FROM Rs. 3-4.
HOAR & Co., { THE NOTED FIRM FOR NEW GOODS. } BOMBAY.

PILSENER BEER.
KAISER BREWERY.
BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).
THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.
Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.
N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY, BECK & Co." are on the Labels without which none are from this Celebrated Brewery.
OLDMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.
GLADE AND CO., BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TO BE HAD ALSO AT
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR
ABDUL REHMAN STREET.
Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6 inches long, in boxes of			50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	"	"	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 2	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 3	3¾	"	"	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	"	"	200

GENUINE BAHADURS are obtainable from all RESPECTABLE Dealers throughout India.
SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

SECOND PAMPHLET.
THE BOMBAY RIOTS.
THE GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION AND THE OFFICIAL REPORTS.
January 1894.
With the APPENDICES giving the LIST of the KILLED, the Military, Naval, and Volunteer Posts throughout the City.
Summary of the Trials at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.
Re-published from the *Bombay Gazette*.
PRICE: 4 Annas.
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES,
Albert Building Fort.

CONTAMINATIONS
of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.
ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

NOTES:
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

A CONCERT

Will be given by the above Society in the

TOWN HALL,

TO-DAY, TUESDAY, 24TH JULY, AT 9-30 P.M.

SCHILLER'S

"LAY OF THE BELL."

MUSIC BY ANDREAS ROMBERG

FOR SOLI OF CHORUS.

SOLOISTS:—

MRS. STANLEY SMITH. | MR. E. H. HICKMAN.
MR. F. G. FOTIADIS. | MR. H. M. STEUART (the Master).

Hony. Accompanist: Miss FLOWER.
Hony. Conductor: Captain HEYMAN.
PLAN of the Seats at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.
Reserved Seats, Rs. 3. Admittance, Re. 1.

NOTICE.

WE herewith beg to Notify that the Business hitherto carried on by the HAMBURG MAGDEBURG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, has been TAKEN OVER, with all Assets and Liabilities, by the MAGDEBURG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Magdeburg, by whom WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS for the Bombay Presidency.

GLADE & Co.

Bombay 23rd July, 1894.

WITH reference to the Above Notice, all Holders of POLICIES in the HAMBURG MAGDEBURG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY are herewith requested to present their Policies at our Office, for Endorsement and Transfer to the MAGDEBURG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY as Successors in Business to the Hamburg Magdeburg Fire Insurance Co.

GLADE & Co.

Bombay, 23rd July, 1894.

NOTICE.

WE have ADMITTED SIR THOMAS THOMPSON, BART., as a PARTNER in our Firm from 1st July, 1894.

EWART LATHAM & Co.

NOTICE.

TO MINERAL WATER MANUFACTURERS.

LIQUIFIED CARBONIC ACID GAS in Cylinders sufficient to make about 120 dozens, free from poisonous impurities. Regular Fortnightly supplies from Manufactory. Price, Rs. 6-8 per Cylinder.
Apply GODOWN-KEEPER,

WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,
28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

SPECIAL CIRCULAR.

A SPECIAL DIVIDEND Equalising Fund having now for some time been formed out of Surplus Profits, to insure to Shareholders of the Bank a steady and unvarying Dividend of 10 per cent. per annum upon Capital, the BOARD PROPOSES to make these DISTRIBUTIONS QUARTERLY in future, instead of Half-yearly, so that in lieu of the Dividend being paid on the 1st February and 1st August, as heretofore, the Disbursements will take place on the 15th January, 15th April, 15th July, and 15th October, THE FIRST QUARTERLY DIVIDEND being PAID on the 15TH OCTOBER, 1894. The Board trusts that this arrangement will meet with the approval of Shareholders.

Originality is not claimed for this procedure. The Plan has been adopted by various Banking Institutions in England, as well as elsewhere, and appears to the Board calculated to meet the convenience of many who hold Shares in the Bank. The principle of the measure was recognized by the late Chancellor of the Exchequer when dealing with the payment of Interest on reduced Consols in 1888.

This change in the date for payment of future Dividends will in no way affect or interfere with the declared policy of the Board—to set aside yearly some portion of its earnings to increase the Reserves of the Bank,—whilst the Surplus Profits of the year's working will, as usual, continue to be dealt with at the Annual General Meeting in February of each year.

By Order of the Board,

E. F. STRANACK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Madras, 2nd July, 1894.

NOTICE.

THE SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of Messrs. FR. AHRLE & Co.,* Ld., Photographers, will be held in the Company's Office, 53, Hornby Row, on TUESDAY, the 31st instant, at 4-30 p.m., to transact the following business:—

To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st March, 1894.
To declare a Dividend.
To elect a Director in place of the one who retires, but who is eligible for re-election.
To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.
And any other business that may be brought before the Board.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

FR. AHRLE,
Secretary and Manager.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CAPITAL..... £3,000,000

Absolute Security Funds now exeed... ...£8,453,500
Funds Invested in the best and Safest Securiteis amount to £8,003,265

FIRE BRANCH.

Policies covering Risk on Merchandise, Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted on MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.
Coals on the Bunders and Kerosine Oil also covered

Fire Premium	1875	£	742,553
"	1885	"	966,107
"	1887	"	968,043
"	1892	"	2,033,053

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

Policies granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on approved Lives. Military Lives in Civil Employ have extra Premium, returned.
Endowment Assurances payable at Fixed periods, on Adults and Children on very favourable terms.
Last Reversionary Bonus 7½ per cent.
The next Distribution of Profits will take place after close of the year 1894.
Reduction to European Rates when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated Life and Annuity Fund now amount to	£	4,730,358
Total Accumulated Funds	"	8,003,265
GROWTH of FUNDS—		
1882	£	4,842,054
1887	"	5,763,091
1892	"	8,003,265
Increase of Funds in 10 years	£	3,161,211

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Co., Hummum Street.
D. LINDSAY, Resident Secretary,
Apollo Street, Old Secretariat.

THE
BIRTH OF SHAKOONTALA,
THE FIRST OLEOGRAPHIC PICTURE
PUBLISHED FROM
THE RAVI VARMA
FINE ARTS LITHOGRAPHIC PRESS,
IS NOW READY FOR SALE.
PRICE: RS. 6.

SECOND & THIRD PICTURES,
"LAXMI & SARASWATI,"
PRICE, Rs. 2 Each,
WILL BE READY IN SEPTEMBER.
Prices quoted for Cash with Order, or by Value Payable Post. Packing and Postage Extra.
Apply to the MANAGER, Girgaum; or Messrs. THACKER & Co., Ld., Fort, Bombay.
Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Fort, Bombay.

KHAKEE DRILL.

FAST DYED KHAKEE DRILL, both yarn and piece-dyed, is now available at the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore, in both large and small quantities. Regiments and large buyers liberally dealt with.

SAMPLES FREE ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay, in the Mofussil postage extra.

NOTICES.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE NO. 18.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Bombay, up to 12 Noon (Local Time), for the Supply of COUNTRY-MANUFACTURED RUM, at the Stations and in Quantities noted below, on the 13th AUGUST, 1894, for the year ending 31st March, 1895.
Forms of Tenders and Schedules, and all further particulars can be obtained on application to the above Officer.

STATIONS.		ESTIMATED QUANTITIES.
Bombay,	Gallons.....	3,030
Poona	"	2,220
Mhow	"	1,228
Karachi	"	438
Kamptee	"	937
Deesa	"	620
Jubulpore	"	1,284

L. J. MATHIAS, CAPTAIN,
Commissariat Store-keeper-General.
Commissariat Storekeeper-General's Office, Bombay, 20th July, 1894.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

THE Acting Agent, Southern Mahratta Railway, will be prepared to receive Tenders, until the 13th AUGUST, 1894, for the Supply of 11,000 tons of BENGAL COAL, to be delivered in Bombay, for consumption in 1895.
Specifications, containing full particulars of requirements, can be obtained from the LOCO. and CARRIAGE SUPERINTENDENT, Hubli, on payment of a Fee of Re. One per Copy.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
Dharwar, 12th July, 1894.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on TUESDAY, the 24th July, at 4 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1ST.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1894.
2ND.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3RD.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
4TH.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 24th July to 10th August, both days inclusive.

By Order,

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, July 12, 1894.

THE LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING, AND MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the THIRTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on TUESDAY, the 24th July, at 4-10 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1ST.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1894.
2ND.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3RD.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
4TH.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 24th July to 10th August, both days inclusive.

By Order,

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers and Agents.

Bombay, July 12, 1894.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the THIRTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on TUESDAY, the 24th July, at 4-20 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1ST.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1894.
2ND.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3RD.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
4TH.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 24th July to 10th August, both days inclusive.

By Order,

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers and Agents,

Bombay; July 12, 1894.

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the TWELFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on TUESDAY, the 24th July, at 4-30 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1ST.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1894.
2ND.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3RD.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
4TH.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 24th July to 10th August, both days inclusive.

By Order,

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers and Agents.

Bombay, July 12, 1894.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ELEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on TUESDAY, the 24th July, at 4-40 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1ST.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1894.
2ND.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3RD.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
4TH.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 24th July to 10th August, both days inclusive.

By Order.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Bombay, July 12, 1894. Agents.

THE HOWARD AND BULLOUGH MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes Street, on TUESDAY, the 24th July, at 4-50 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1ST.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited State ments of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1894.
2ND.—To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3RD.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in place of those who retire, but who are eligible for re-election.
4TH.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

And NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 24th July to 10th August, both days inclusive.

By Order,

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Bombay, July 12, 1894. Agents.

MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY.

SURPLUS STORES
AND
PLANT FOR DISPOSAL.

THE Undersigned is prepared to receive Offers for the purchase of the following Machinery and Plant *amongst others* which are available for Sale to the public at about Half their original value:—

Portable Steam Cranes to lift 3 tons and 5 tons.
Steam Hoist No. 13 to lift 35 cwt.
Steam Hoists to lift 2 tons.
Pulsometers, Nos. 6, 7 & 8.
Ship's Steam Winch, Bull's, Bell's and Wild's Dredgers.
Crab Winches, double, to lift 3, 5, 6 and 12 tons.
Air Locks fitted with Caps 9" diameter, &c., &c.
Hydraulic Jacks to lift 60 tons.
Improved patent double action Air Pumps with Helmets and Breast Plates, Diving Dresses and Under-Clothing, &c., for Divers, and various other Machinery.

General Stores and Tools of Varied description are also available at very Low prices. Complete List of the articles with prices, and other particulars may be obtained on application to THE GENERAL STOREKEEPER, Rayapuram.

TENDERS FOR LINSEED OIL.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of 640 drums of RAW and 604 drums of BOILED LINSEED OIL to be delivered at Rayapuram. Each drum to contain 5 gallons. Samples of 2 quarts each should *reach* the Undersigned not later than 3rd August, 1894, and Tenders not later than the 6th August. Complete Copy of the Advertisement, form of Tender, and all other particulars can be had on application.

LOUIS S. MOSS,
Agent and Manager.

Madras, 10th July, 1894.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 207 Military Messes and 61 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	London.
JOHN HARVEY AND SONS.	Bristol.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
POL ROGER AND Co.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
DESBORDES ET FILS.	Avize.
COLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT	London.
CURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART GORDON AND Co.	Madeira
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes, N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
MAX GREGER & Co.	Budapest.
Jos. DIETZL.	Budapest.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN & Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
FRANK BAILEY & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

Price List on Application to

PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

HIGH CLASS COGNAC BRANDY.

AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.

LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per doz Rs.	a.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old," Guaranteed	50	0
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice..	40	0
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	36	0
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	32	0
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old Pale	28	0

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CROFT, MODY & Co.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
FOR
DAVID SMITH & Co.,
WHISKY BLENDERS, GLASGOW.
DAVID SMITH'S
*, **, ***, ****, and ***** Whiskies
TO HAND.

APPLY TO

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
19, BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

Retail Agents:—

MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

JAMES TURNER & Co., LD.

(To be Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act, whereby the liability of a Shareholder is limited to the amount of his Share.)

CAPITAL ..... Rs. 50,000
IN 2,000 SHARES OF Rs. 25 each.

Payable Rs. 5, on application; Rs. 10, on allotment; and the Balance by Calls of Rs. 5, at intervals of not less than a month.

☞ Subscribers will, however, have the option of paying up in full, in which case Share Certificates will be issued at once.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS COMPANY is being formed for the purpose of taking over as a going Concern the well-known business of Messrs. JAMES TURNER & Co., TENNIS & GYMKHANA KIT MERCHANTS, of SIALKOT (Punjab).

The BUSINESS was established about the beginning of 1892, and has since steadily and rapidly increased. The FIRM is now well-known, not only all over India, but also in Burma, Ceylon and the Straits Settlements, etc., and considerable value can be placed upon the name and good-will of the Business; the promoters believe that there is scarcely another firm in the Punjab that has increased so rapidly and profitably and developed so steadily in such a short period, and which progress they are confident the Business will always retain under good management.

The following EXTRACT from the "ENGLISHMAN" of the 26th December last, speaks for itself:—

"TENNIS BATS.—Outside of the Punjab probably few people are aware of the excellence which the Punjabis have arrived at in the manufacture of Tennis Bats. Only a few years ago, though bats were extensively manufactured, the prices being very moderate, they were faulty in construction, and the stringing was always bad. But now Messrs. JAMES TURNER & Co., of Sialkot, are offering bats at the same Low Rates as before, the workmanship of which could not be readily distinguished from that of the best bats manufactured in England. In balance, springiness, good grip, and, above all, in perfectly even tight netting, these bats are all that could be desired by the most fastidious of tennis players, and the Firm despatches them freely to all parts of the country. It is a gratifying instance of the development of an important industry under European direction, and the remarkably moderate price of Messrs. TURNER & Co.'s bats and other tennis requisites should ensure a large demand for them."

The PRINCIPAL OBJECT in transferring and registering their Business under the Limited Liability Act, and offering Shares to those with whom they have business connections and the Public in general, is to obtain a larger Working Capital, so as to increase and expand the Business.

The PROMOTERS agree to accept (subject to valuation by a Competent Expert, to be appointed by the Shareholders) THE WHOLE AMOUNT OF PURCHASE MONEY IN FULLY PAID UP SHARES.

The PROMOTERS guarantee sufficient NET Profits to cover a Dividend of 15 PER CENT. per Annum on the Capital for the FIRST FIVE YEARS.

The COMPANY will continue under the same management at a fixed Monthly allowance for office, &c., of Rs. 200, and a small percentage on the Net Profits, the Shareholders agreeing to increase this allowance should the business of the Company in their opinion warrant it.

APPLICATIONS for SHARES should be forwarded early to the Undersigned, together with a Remittance for the amount of the Deposit.

JAMES TURNER & CO.,
Sialkot (Punjab).

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 493, High Holborn, LONDON.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ,
OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces owing to long residence in India, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. De Roos' Medicines are sold by all the Principal Chemists and Merchants in India. Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sale of extra profit.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs, generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonising death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful Patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ, OR
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, pimples, blotches, boils, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA,

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under Special Discount.

Debilitated and nervous young men should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Sent post free on receipt of a Postal Order for one Shilling by Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14, Hand-court, Holborn, London, W.C.

INSURANCES.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

Established in 1834 by Special Act of Parliament.

Special Features:—
ANNUAL CASH BONUSES.
LARGE CASH RESERVES.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.
MODERATE RATES OF PREMIUM.

The Average Reduction made Annually at 53 Divisions of Profits has been about 47 per cent.

This means that nearly One-half the Premium has been returned Annually in actual Cash.

The UNIVERSAL offers the best Security, as it has nearly £190 of Assets for each £100 of Liabilities.

The Expenses are only about 9½ per cent. of the Annual Income and are Covered more than 3 times by the Interest on the Funds, which have been accumulating during the past 60 years.

AN
ANNUAL BONUS POLICY

Offers the most Economical Assurance Obtainable in India.

FUNDS
IN INDIAN GOVERNMENT PAPER
AND FIRST CLASS BRITISH SECURITIES.

Claims settled immediately on proof of Death.

Please apply for Prospectus, &c., and compare Rates, Bonus results, and Security offered, with those of other offices.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries, Bombay.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE:
ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

FUNDS Exceed SEVENTY LAKHS.
CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER
THIRTY-THREE LAKHS.

The Company was Founded in 1874, and from that year until now its record has been one of unbroken and unsurpassed progress.

ECONOMY,
MODERATE PREMIUMS,
UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS,

Are but a few of the Special Advantages the ORIENTAL offers to Intending Assurers.

Annuities Granted on Liberal Terms.
Family Pension Branch open to all Classes.

Funds in Government Paper remaining in India thus avoiding any Loss to the Assured by Exchange.

The working expenses of this Company are the LOWEST of any Company of the SAME age.

For Forms and Particulars for effecting an Assurance, apply to:—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Manager and Actuary.

INSURANCES.

THE STANDARD,

A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 69 years' standing, and one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom.

PREMIUMS MODERATE,
CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay.

THE FUNDS have increased FIFTY PER CENT during the last 15 years, and now amount to upwards of

7½ MILLIONS STERLING.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incl'g. RESERVE FUND.,	"	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	"	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	"	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incl'g. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL ...	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1894.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1894 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ....£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 120,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY, NEWERA ELYA, MANDALAY, ZANZIBAR AND ADEN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.
When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4½ Per Cent Per Annum.
For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D' ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

PARIS, 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON, 52, Threadneedle St., E.C.
CAPITAL FCS. 75,000,000 (£3,000,000).
BRANCHES:—Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Havre, Nantes, Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, Hongkong, Melbourne, Sydney, San Francisco, Chicago, Tamatave, and Tananarive.
LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Current Accounts are kept and interest allowed at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances above Rs. 5,000.
Deposit Accounts are opened for fix Periods at rates to be obtained on application.
Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.
Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

P. RENAULT,
Acting Manager.

Bombay, Rampart Row, 18.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,109,875
PAID UP CAPITAL .....£554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE, 65, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.
LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
BRANCHES & AGENCIES:

BOMBAY.	GALLE.
CALCUTTA.	SINGAPORE.
MADRAS.	HONGKONG.
COLOMBO.	SHANGHAI.
KANDY.	

Edinburgh Deposit Agency (129 George Street), Messrs. C. & D. Pearson, C. A., Agents.
Glasgow Deposit Agency (23, Renfield Street), Messrs. Hamilton & Baird, Agents.

The Bank Negotiates and Collects Bills and Grants Drafts Payable at its Head Office and Branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank Receives Deposits on the following Terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Repayable on Demand at 2 per cent.p. a. on Daily Balances.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

on which Interest is allowed as under, viz.:—
If fixed for Six Months..... 4 per cent. p. a.
Do. Twelve Months ..... 4½ per cent. "
Do. Two or Three Years ..... 4½ per cent. "

Deposits are also received for Shorter Periods, the Rates for which can be ascertained on Application. The Bank will effect the Purchase or Sale of Indian or other Securities, receive Pay, Pension Dividends and Interest Free of Charge, if the Moneys are remitted in its own Drafts. The Bank undertakes the Safe Custody of Indian Government Paper, Shares in the Capital Stock of Government and other Banks, &c., and receives Interest and Dividends on the same on the following Terms:—

If paid in India	Commission ¼th per cent.
On Delivering up Government Paper or Shares from Safe Custody	" ¼th "
On Paying Proceeds of Sale of Government Paper or Shares in India	" ¼th "

R. KENNEDY,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY and RAWALPINDI.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.
CAPITAL CALLED UP .....Rs. 10,00,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES ...Rs. 6,99,635

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months, 5 per cent.; 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—Terms may be ascertained on application.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—2 per cent. per annum on balances over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Approved Securities.
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
Every Description of Banking Business Transacted.
Full information and Rules furnished on application.

(By order of the Board)
P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Officiating Manager.

Bomb

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Meetings of the Empress, Leopold, Imperial, James Greaves, Connaught, and Howard and Bullough Mills, 1 Forbes Street, 4 to 4-50 p.m.
Bombay Philharmonic Society's Concert, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Brahmani entered the dock on Sunday, and the steamer Aden yesterday; the steamers Bahaduri and Westmeath left it on Sunday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Shannon and Southern Cross entered the dock on Sunday; the steamers Maria Valerie, R. Rubattino, and Goalpara left it yesterday.

POLO.—Ground reserved for practice (weather permitting).

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for China and Australia, per s. s. Cathay, will be closed at the General Post Office, at noon, to-morrow, the 25th instant.

Y. M. C. A.—A temperance meeting will be held in the lecture hall of the Grant Road Branch, to-night, at 8-30. Lieut. E. J. Keane and Mr. M. T. Carroll will, it is expected, address the meeting.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—Thakore Balsingji, of Wadhwan, accompanied by fifteen followers, arrived in Bombay, on Sunday evening, and is staying in Goverdhandas Goculdas Tejpal's bungalow, at Narayen Dabulker Street.

SERIOUSLY BITTEN BY A HORSE.—Siambar Noorbar, a coachman, was fastening a horse, in Dr. Dinshaw's stables, at Gowalia Tank, on Sunday, when the animal bit the middle finger of his right hand, fracturing the bone. The groom was treated at the J. J. Hospital.

ROBBED OR DROPPED.—Kallianji Tricumji, residing at Grain Bunder, Mandvie, has reported to the police that his cousin, Poorbhai, aged eight years, dropped or was robbed of a silver tora, of the value of Rs. 30, from his person, somewhere between Frere and Musjid Bunder Roads, on Saturday afternoon.

FALL OFF A WINDOW.—Gaya, a girl, aged three years, was, on Sunday, playing on the second floor of her house, at Coombharwada, when she accidentally fell out of a window on to the stone pavement below, a distance of about twenty-two feet, and sustained a fracture of the skull. She was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, and detained for treatment.

BOMBAY JEWS AND THE INFANT PRINCE.—On Saturday last, the special prayer and thanksgivings, composed by Rev. Dr. H. Adler, Chief Rabbi of the United Hebrew Congregations of the British Empire, for the Duchess of York's safe delivery of a Prince, that was offered in all the Jewish synagogues of England, was also offered here in the Old Beni-Israel Synagogue, situated at Samuel Street.

CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—On Saturday evening, Dr. D. J. Mantry was being driven in his shigram over Kennedy Bridge, when the horse became restive and bolted with the shafts of the carriage. The animal continued its mad career up to the compound of the bungalow of Mr. Goverdhandas Goculdas Tejpal, at Gowalia Tank Road, where it was secured. The driver, who fell off his seat, was slightly injured, and the horse was cut about the hind legs.

OPIUM POISONING.—Shapoorji Nusserwanji Parekh, a Parsee, aged twenty-eight years, residing at Girgaum, was, at 7 o'clock, yesterday evening, brought by his brother to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, suffering from opium-poisoning. The patient, it appears, after having taken half-a-tola of opium informed his family, who tried some household remedies, and they conveyed him to the hospital, where he is lying in a precarious condition.

ROBBING EXTRAORDINARY.—Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, disposed of the case, in which Harriram Lalji and Bhima, a woman, were charged with robbing Thackersey Dokra, a grain merchant, of ornaments from his person, worth Rs. 122. Complainant was going along the road, when the first accused called him into a room, and by the assistance of the accused woman and a man with her, who has not yet been arrested, gagged him, and removed all the ornaments from his person. The charge being established, his Worship sentenced the first accused to twelve, and the second to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Major Smith and the Officers, the Band of the 22nd Bombay Infantry will perform the following programme, at the Royal Yacht Club, this evening, at 6 o'clock (weather permitting):—

Bolero	Leggero Invisible — Arditi.
Overture	Occasional — Muller.
Valse	A. Tol — Waldteufel.
Selection	The Bohemian Girl — Balfe.
Ballad	Phyllis is my only Joy — Hobbs.
Galop	Light as a Feather — Nicolai.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

LEAVING A CHILD TO PERISH.—On Saturday morning, one Luximon Ramji, a muccadum of labourers, employed at the Empress Spinning and Weaving Company Mill, at Chinchpoogly, saw a newly-born female child, lying under the canes of the godown, in which he worked. Luximon informed the manager, and the child, which was then living, was removed by the the police to the Bai Motlibai M. N. Wadia Obstetric Hospital, where it was found to be prematurely born. It could not take any nourishment in the hospital, and died at 9 o'clock yesterday afternoon. A coroner's inquest was held at the hospital, when the jury returned a verdict that death was due to exposure and premature birth.

ARREST OF A BILL COLLECTOR.—Callianji Jadowji, a bill collector, in the firm of Lukhmidas Moorarji, of Shaik Memon Street, was arrested at Bandora, by the police of that district on information, and made over to the Bombay police on a charge of having made away with outstandings, to the amount of Rs. 303, belonging to the firm. Upon inquiries made by the local police Rs. 291 were recovered. Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, the man was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of the Rs. 303. His Worship found the accused guilty, and fined him a hundred rupees, or, in default of payment of fine, sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

STREET ACCIDENTS.—A horse, attached to a shigram, belonging to Cowasji Bomonji was, yesterday, being driven along Girgaum Road, by one Anundia Jotee, when the carriage dashed against a wall, detaching the poles from the carriage. The animal then bolted along the road with the poles as far asDhobi Talao police chowkey, where it fell exhausted, and died immediately.—Bhicaji Sorabji, a Parsee, aged thirty-two years, was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, last evening, suffering from an injury to his left hand, caused by his having fallen down, while getting out of a tram-car near Sir J. J. P. B. Institution.—Mr. T. Drewett was, last evening, driving his dog-cart with a Parsee friend along the Queen's Road when the poles of his carriage broke, and separated from the body between Church Gate and Marine Lines Stations, the occupants being thrown out. The Parsee had his left arm dislocated by the fall, while Mr. Drewett and the syce escaped unhurt.

A RECKLESS VICTORIA DRIVER.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Ebrahim Husson, a hack victoria driver, was charged, at the instance of Inspector Wilkins, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with driving his vehicle, in a rash and negligent manner, and thereby causing hurt to a Hindu mendicant, named Rama Gopal. At 5 o'clock, on Saturday morning, the accused drove his victoria from Thana Street, Frere Road, into Argyle Road, in such a furious and negligent manner, that complainant, who was walking along the road, was knocked down, and sustained abrasions to both his knees, a cut on the bridge of the nose and a wheal on the head. Accused did not pull up, but continued driving along the road, and disappeared in a short time. The police appeared on the scene, and removed the complainant to the J. J. Hospital. Inspector Wilkins, having ascertained the number of the vehicle, proceeded to a stable at Oomercarry, and arrested accused, at 6 o'clock, the same evening. The magistrate convicted accused, and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 20, out of which Rs. 15 were ordered to be handed to complainant as compensation. In default of the fine, accused was ordered to be rigorously imprisoned for a period of fifteen days.

TAKING THE POTS AND PANS.—At the instance of Inspector Fleming, one Mahomed Kadur, a Mahomedan of notorious character, was, yesterday, charged before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, with criminal breach of trust, in respect of twenty-five copper pots, belonging to his mistress, Fateh Mea Jan, a dancing girl, residing at Girgaum Road. It appears that during the Mohurrum festival complainant entrusted accused, who had been in her employ for a few days, with twenty-five copper utensils to be carried from her house, at Girgaum Road, to a room at Bhendy Bazaar, where prosecutrix intended to put up temporarily, to witness the taboots. Accused, instead of taking the pots to the proper destination, sold them to a Marwaree, at Khara Talao, for Rs. 20, and absconded. A report was made to the police, and accused was arrested, yesterday morning, at Null Bazaar, by one of his previous masters, whose pots the accused had served in a similar manner and who was consequently on the lookout for him, and handed him over to the police. After his arrest accused made certain statements, and took the police to a Marwaree, at Khara Talao, who produced the copper utensils. Accused admitted the offence, and also admitted five previous convictions. The magistrate convicted him on a charge of criminal breach of trust as a servant, and sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

CHARGES OF CARRYING AN EXCESS OF PILGRIMS.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Captain Serovich, master of the s.s. Polluce, owned by the Austrian Lloyd Company, appeared to answer the charge preferred against him by Mr. J. Walsh, Superintendent, Preventive Service, H. M.'s Customs, of carrying a very large number of passengers in excess of the number allowed by law, of having no duly qualified medical officer on board the vessel, and violating the shipping rules.

Mr. E. F. Nicholson, acting Government solicitor, represented the Crown, while Mr. G. W. Roughton defended the captain.

Mr. Nicholson first read the sections of Shipping and Passengers' Acts, and the gazetted rules under which the accused was charged.

Mr. Roughton denied the charges brought against his client. He contended that a medical officer possessing a diploma from Vienna was kept on board the vessel. He had come to the court prepared to answer the charge of having no medical officer on board-ship, but now he found several other charges were added to that. He raised the question of the court's power of jurisdiction to go into those charges. The vessel in question was a foreign ship, only visiting this port, and was manned by foreign crew. Again, the charges covered subjects which did not arise in British India. The alleged excess was an error. At the time of counting the passengers the captain protested against the way in which it was done, but the protest was disregarded. Bills of health obtained at Jeddah and Aden refuted the arguments that sanitary rules had been violated. The British Consul at one place had endorsed the bill. The vessel was a tramp visitor to this port from the Red Sea, and did not fall under the Acts applicable to ships intended to carry natives of Asia or Africa to ports of British India.

Mr. Brown, solicitor, who was present in court in connection with similar charges against the captain of the s. s. Abdul Cadar, asked his Worship not to deliver a decision in the case against the s. s. Polluce as it was likely to prejudice his client's case with regard to question of jurisdiction, until the case against his client was heard.

The magistrate consented to the course suggested by Mr. Brown.

Mr. Nicholson said that the ship was suffering every day a penalty of Rs. 1,000 by remaining in port. But as she had obtained the port clearance from the Collector, the captain might be allowed to go with the vessel.

The magistrate allowed the captain to go on the agents undertaking to pay whatever penalty might be inflicted on him.

The case against the s. s. Polluce was then proceeded with.

Francis Vanda, chief assistant to the Agent of the Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Company, being examined by Mr. Nicholson, said that the s. s. Polluce belonged to that company. She was of 1,286 registered tonnage, and was registered in Austria. She arrived in Bombay on the 7th instant from Jeddah, with pilgrims. According to the certificate she had carried 642 pilgrims. The captain and the crew were all Austrian. The arrival report was signed by the chief officer. In his opinion all passengers were natives of Asia. The vessel in question had not been in Bombay for many years, but the master had been here on many occasions.

Cross-examined by Mr. Roughton, witness said that the arrival report had been filled in by some one not connected with the steamer. The vessel was a casual ship, or, as generally called a "tramp."

Re-examined by the Government solicitor, witness said that they did not know that the ship was to carry pilgrims before she arrived in Bombay.

Mr. W. A. Blunt, acting inspector in the Preventive Department, H. M.'s Customs, being examined by the Public Prosecutor, said that he, in company with five other officers of the Department, went on board the vessel, on the 7th instant. These five officers were Messrs. Ringrow, A. C. Forde, Brewin, Clerk, and Money. The bill of health handed over to him by the captain stated that 642 pilgrims were taken on board at Jeddah, but six of them died on the voyage. No details of the passengers was given there. The captain had given him the certificate, but not being satisfied with it, he began counting passengers, and found there were 646 adults and one child. The ship being inspected, the latrines were found to be four open places on the port side. They were firmly secured by chains, but would not stand on heavy sea. Witness then proceeded to give a description of the vessel and her measurement. Witness asked the doctor to produce his certificate, but he had none. He produced a diploma. He had kept no medical diary. From the measurement taken of the vessel, witness came to the conclusion that she could only accommodate 584 passengers.

Some further evidence having been recorded, the case was adjourned.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

WE are requested to call attention to the notice of the Bombay Philharmonic Society's concert to be given, to-night, at the Town Hall. The "Lay of the Bell" was performed by the Society seven years ago, and by special request was repeated, the second performance being given in the afternoon. It is to be hoped the public will support the Society as well on this occasion.

The public attending the concert are informed that should it rain (though there now appears to be a chance of a change in the weather) carriages will drive under the porch of the Asiatic Library, end of the Town Hall, instead of stopping at the front flight of steps.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

MUD SPORTS.

THE following is the programme of sports for Wednesday next, the 25th July, commencing at 5 p.m.:—

I.—Spiral Race, Ponies.
II.—Jumping Competition—
A. Horses.
B. Ponies.
III.—"Aunt Sally" Competition.—Teams of four to ride over a stone wall to a point, dismount in alternate half sections, and and knock over four coconuts placed on posts with polo balls, returning over same course. Team doing it in shortest time to win.
IV.—Post, Bucket and Ball Race.—Competitors to pick a polo ball off a post and drop it into a bucket placed about 40 yards from post at a gallop.
V.—The Dhobies' Stakes.—For all Biles. Distance—Round the trees and back. A driver may attend each Bile round the trees to a point about 200 yards from the winning post, where he must stop and the rider finish the race without further assistance. Biles will be provided on the ground.

Entries for Nos. I., II., III., and IV. should be made at the Gymkhana, or sent to the Honorary Secretary, before midday on Wednesday, the 25th instant, but post entries will be accepted.

Entries for V. should be made at the Gymkhana, or sent to the Honorary Secretary before 5 p.m. on Tuesday, the 24th instant.

T. W. BIRKETT,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, July 23, 1894.

DIVINE SERVICES.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

TUESDAY, JULY 24.

Vigil of Saint James, Apostle and Martyr.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 25.

St. James, Apostle and Martyr.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGAON.

ST. JAMES' DAY.

Tuesday, 8 p.m.—Choral, Evensong and Sermon.
Wednesday, 7 a.m.—Choral Eucharist.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.

AFGHAN MEMORIAL CHURCH, COLABA.

Wednesday—St. James, Ap. and M. (25,17, 94.)
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.

A COURT-MARTIAL on Quartermaster McKiernan, 1st Royal Sussex Regiment, who is charged with falsifying his accounts and embezzlement, was held, on July 4, at Fermoy. Mr. Coulter, Army Clothing Inspector, who was cross-examined by Mr. T. M. Healy, M.P., stated that between May 1, 1894, and the date of the prisoner's arrest he could find no regulation prohibiting quartermasters from having cash transactions with soldiers. Colonel Courtenay, commanding the battalion, stated, in the course of cross-examination, that he had perfect reliance in the accused. The court adjourned.

THE ALEXANDRA NATIVE GIRLS' ENGLISH INSTITUTION.

THE annual meeting of the members of the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution was held, last evening, on the school premises, Albert Building, Waudby Road, Mr. C. M. Cursetjee, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. From the report of the directors read by Dr. Kolah, honorary secretary, it appeared that a hundred girls were attending the school. The total expenditure during the last year was Rs. 7,285 as against income (from all sources) of Rs. 6,939, which left a deficit of Rs. 346. With the exception of Rs. 11,000 received from the Maneckji Cursetji Memorial Fund Committee, the other additions to the invested fund during the year were unusually few and of small amounts. At the end of the year, the fund was Rs. 35,100.

The report having been read, the following resolutions were carried unanimously:—

Proposed by Mr. Merwanjee Rustomjee, and seconded by Mr. K. R. Cama: That the report and audited account now submitted to this meeting be adopted and confirmed.

Proposed by Mr. C. M. Cursetjee, and seconded by Mr. Vizbhoocundass Atmaram: That Messrs. F. R. Vicajee and Darasha R. Chichgar, who retire according to Rule 17, be re-elected as directors.

Proposed by Mr. Vizbhoocundas Atmaram, and seconded by Mr. C. M. Cursetjee: That Mrs. Dimmock, Mrs. C. M. Cursetjee, Miss Maneckjee Cursetjee, Mrs. Goldweyer Lewis, Mrs. Framjee D. Petit, and Miss Cornelia Sorabjee, B. A., be elected and requested to act as honorary lady-visitors.

Proposed by Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, and seconded by Dr. Atmaram Pandurang: That this meeting offers its best thanks to the board of directors for their management of the affairs of the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution.

Proposed by Mr. Rustom K. R. Cama, and seconded by Mr. J. C. Cama: That the best thanks of the meeting are due to the ladies and gentlemen who kindly conducted the annual examination, and favoured the board with their report with respect to the same, and to Mr. Bomanjee Byramjee Patel for the trouble taken by him to audit the accounts.

Proposed by Mr. Darasha R. Chiobgar and seconded by Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee: That the best thanks of the meeting are due to Mr. J. C. Cama, the secretary; and to Miss Maneckjee Cursetjee for the constant attention and the great interest taken by them in the work of the institution.

Proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. P. M. Mehta, and seconded by Dr. Atmaram Pandurang: That Mr. Framji Dinshaw Petit, the vice-president, be cordially thanked for his handsome donation of Rs. 2,000 to the funds of the institution, and in pursuance of Rule No. 8 be declared a life-governor of this institution.

Proposed by Mr. J. C. Cama, and seconded by Mr. J. K. R. Cama: That the best thanks of this meeting are due to the president for the continued and untiring labours in the interest of the institution, as also for his able conduct in the chair.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 24.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FARRAN).
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

279-93—K J Mantri—Nurbadabai vs Manibai and another—Manshuklal D and J.
524-93—Ardesir H and D Perozshaw Merwanjee Mehta and another vs His Grace the Right Revd Dr S Dalhoff vs Dadhatary and F.
211-93—Bicknell, M and M—Foolchand Hanandrao vs Radhakisson Jessiram and another—Tyabjee, D P and C.
224-93—K D Shroff—Mahomed Hoosein bin Ebrahim Saheb Bhaikor vs Rahimbai and others—Nanu and H.
533-93—Ardesir, H and D—Rahimabai vs Hanifabai and others—K D Shroff.
For Further Directions on Commissioner's Report.
438-92—Daphtary and F—Hajee Essackchand vs Dadoomeya Shaik Ahmed Busri—Khunderao M.
For Hearing on Commissioner's Special Report.
67-86—Framjee and M—Khudiza Begum and others vs Awad bin Omar Sultan Navaz Jung Bahadur—Crawford, B and Co.

Postponed Long Causes.

178-94—Bhaishunker and K—Jaikisondas Gungadas vs Tapibai—Edgelow and G.
71-93—Daphtary and F—Vazrabai widow and another vs Hora Gulam Hussein Hyderally—Fardunjee P Pavri.
616-93—Bhaishunker and K—Hajee Esa Hajee Essack vs Manchubai Balgowun—Wadia and G.
445-93—Jehangir D—for Pauper Rutanbai vs Jamsetjee Peerozshaw and others—In person.
52-94—Bhaishunker and K—Bai Jamnabai vs Karamsi Damjee and others—Edgelow and G, and Janardhan and A.
485-93—Bicknell, M and M—Currimbhoy Ebram and another vs Khooshal Tullockchand and another—Craigie, L and O.
486-93—Bicknell, M and M—Darashaw Nusserwanjee and others vs Khooshal Tullockchand—Craigie L and O.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice CANDY.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Short Causes.

145-94—Payne, G and S—Alexander Peric and Sons Ld vs Sharaffally Moosabhoy Adamjee.
157-94—Wadia and G—Bai Janbai vs Goolmahomed Ebrahim Hajee Jackeria and another—Ardesir, H and D.
261-94—Mathubhai and S—Singraj Ramjee vs Narrotamdas Chazan and another—Raikes, Y N K.
267-94—Chalk, W and S—Doongersey Cutchra and others vs Hunsraj Moolchand.
269-94—Chalk, W and S—Doongersey Cutchra and others vs Lullobchand Nuthoram.
291-94—Tyabjee, D P and C—Abdulla Hajee Dawood vs Anandrao Narayen.
292-94—Mansukhlal, D and J—Muljee Hunsraj and another vs Goculdas Madhowjee.
293-94—Bhaishunker and K—Lakhmidas Khimjee vs Dincaram Kaya.
298-94—F P Pavri—Dewajee Punnajee and others vs John Hammeth—M L Shroff.

Postponed Long Causes.

509-93—Dikshit and H—Vithoba Somee and others vs Sitaram Yesjee—In person—Part heard.
76-94—Bicknell, M and M—Noorbhai Ghellabhai vs Parvatibai and others—In person.
426-93—Mathubhai and J—Sadanand Pharasram vs Santookchand Khooniji and others.
609-92—Bicknell M and M—Mathurdas Ramdas vs Morardas Vrijlal and others—Wadia and G.
52-93—Chalk, W and S—Purshotum Chintamon and others vs Chrushnarao Bhawoo and another—Mansuklal, D and J.
370-92—Brown and M—Jethi vs Liladhar Haridas and another—Little, S N and B.
3-94—In person, a pauper—Moorjee Canjee vs Pragjee Dewjee and others—Daphtary and F.
583-93—Little, S, N and B—Dewjee Mowjee and others vs Hoosein Karbali Abbarker and others.
264-91—J C Cama—Jerbai vs Merwanjee Eduljee Patel—Roughton and B.
602-92 Payne, G and S—Bhaslajee Megjee and others vs Regajee Tulsajee and another—Ralkrishna and P.
308-93—Chalk W, and S—James Grey Hill and another vs Nathooram Poonraram—Payne, G and S, and M L Shroff.
150-93—Tyabjee, D and C—Poonjaram Vullabhram and others vs Pransukh Kissondas and others—Bicknell, M and M.
395-93—Eduljee and G—Ramdas Odhowdas and others vs Shrinabi Luxumon Salegram and others—Framjee and M.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

427-93—Nanu and H—Fazoolabhoy Hebtoolla vs D H Glade and others—Payne, G and S—Part heard.
408-93—Bhaishanker and K—Jeewan Somwar and another vs Jan Mahomed Oosman—Muljee and R.
494-93—Thakurdas, D and C—Jaffer bhoy Lndhabhoy Chatoo vs Ebrahim Mahomed Chotai Chatrai—Payne, G and S.
634-94—Tyabjee, D and C—Goswami Shri Ghirdharlaljee T Maharaj vs Goswami Shri Jiwanlaljee V Maharaj and others—Little, S N and B.
314-93—Bicknell, M and M—Hussanali Moola Hakimjee and others vs Rahimanjee Khanbhai and others—Payne, G and S.
613-93—Mathubhai and G—Khetsey Jaitha and others vs Welee Natha and others—Little, S, N and B.
15-89—Payne, G and S—Bhanjee Bhimsey and others vs Soondrabai alias Dhinbai and another—Wadia and G

ANOTHER big civil suit is coming on in Madras that will furnish occupation for the courts and bar for some time to come. It has been launched in the court of the District Judge of Rajamundry, whence it will work its way up eventually, no doubt, to the Privy Council. The value is put down at over eighty lakhs of rupees; the stamp duty alone paid into the District Court amounts to seven lakhs; and as the lawyers of Madras have probably not yet been converted to Sir Auckland Colvin's ideas on the subject of legal fees the other expenses will be in proportion. The Pittapore Estate is the principal zemindari of the Godavery district in the Northern Circars. The family originally came from Oudh, and received grants of land from the rulers of the Golconda Kingdom for their military services. At the commencement of the last century the then Nawab of Golconda granted the head of the family the zemindari of Pittapore, including the town of Coconada. The estate now covers about three hundred and seventy square miles, with a population of some two lakhs. The late zemindar, who died in 1892, adopted, some years previously, one of the sons of a neighbouring landlord, being himself childless. But domestic misunderstandings arose, and the adopted heir went off to Madras. Subsequently, a son was said to have been born to one of the zemindar's wives, and the Madras Court of Wards, on the father's death, two years ago, recognised this boy as the heir, and took him in charge as a minor. The adopted heir is now bringing the suit on the ground that the latter is a supposititious child. The Rani, the reputed mother, is also dead, which further complicates matters; and the case will apparently have to rest principally on medical evidence for which commissions will have to issue in different parts both of India and Europe. The Court of Wards are nominally the defendants, and a long string of counsel have been engaged on both sides.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esplde. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	59 58	46 48	47 7	41 63
Monday, July 23rd	0 3	0 74	0 87	0 0
Total	59 61	47 22	47 94	42 63
Total fall to July 23rd, 1893	49 53	43 66	42 83	41 62
Total fall to July 23rd, 1892	34 69	27 93	28 92	29 71

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

ON THE B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

The following is the return of rainfall, as registered at 6 a.m., on the 21st July:—

	Ghadechi. In. ct.	Dhola. In. ct.	Jetalsar. In. ct.
Previously registered	24 56	27 51	34 42
Friday, July 20th	2 9	2 26	0 65
Total	26 65	29 77	35 7

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 23RD OF JULY.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level.
2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·527	Calm	3	95·0	80·4	83	0·22	10·54	−0·20
Agra	29·525	S W	6	97·5	81·7	72	...	7·57	−3·53
Cawnpore	29·567	S W	2	94·3	80·1	77	...	12·97	...
Allahabad	29·534	W S W	3	96·1	81·3	76	...	22·82	+3·16
Jhansi	29·587	S W	4	93·1	78·2	72	...	20·79	+6·82
Jacobabad	29·435	E	7	109·3	91·0	58	...	0·03	−0·98
Karachi	29·389	W N W	19	91·0	77·3	87	0·01	8·78	+5·57
Jeypore	29·558	S S E	7	91·1	75·9	80	...	12·05	+2·78
Ajmere	29·548	S E	7	86·9	73·6	88	0·05	13·77	+5·63
Deesa	29·451	S S E	26	87·7	72·5	90	0·97	14·40	+4·22
Ahmedabad	29·512	S S W	12	77·2	73·1	88	1·79	37·87	...
Bhuj	29·292	N W	38	77·8	72·9	80	4·70	22·57	+15·45
Rajkot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Veraval	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Neemuch	29·561	S W	11	82·2	71·6	86	0·07	14·57	+2·99
Indore	29·601	S	7	79·0	70·1	83	0·12	15·05	+1·49
Saugor	29·614	W S W	8	83·8	72·6	90	0·05	37·88	−19·43
Jubbulpore	29·631	W	1	86·9	74·1	86	0·83	28·07	+3·92
Hoshangabad	29·626	S S W	4	87·8	73·7	84	0·30	26·58	+5·19
Khandwa	29·628	S W	8	83·2	73·2	86	0·33	22·01	+9·98
Raipur	29·650	W S W	8	86·8	74·6	92	0·05	23·74	+2·45
Nagpur	29·657	W	10	86·8	74·1	85	0·10	20·91	+0·22
Amraoti	29·678	W S W	6	87·1	72·8	84	0·07	23·77	+2·29
Akola	29·649	W	7	87·0	72·7	82	0·10	18·74	+4·12
Surat	29·576	S W	F	80·5	73·5	86	2·68	35·16	+11·11
Malegaon	29·638	W S W	10	83·9	72·1	85	0·05	8·69	−0·09
Bombay	29·681	S W	23	83·3	77·0	87	0·22	42·49	+0·06
Poona	29·706	W S W	13	78·6	70·9	84	0·65	14·57	+4·55
Aurangabad	29·692	S S W	11	81·8	68·1	76	0·28	7·65	...
Sholapur	29·735	S W	22	90·1	70·3	70	...	3·50	−4·89
Ratnagiri	29·764	S S W	11	82·5	77·1	89	0·66	67·22	+0·85
Belgaum	29·798	W S W	37	73·8	66·8	92	0·74	30·70	+10·05
Goa	29·801	W	11	85·1	78·4	87	0·03	54·49	...
Karwar	29·828	S W	5	83·7	74·6	88	0·42	51·19	−17·72
Mangalore	29·860	W	3	90·2	77·4	87	0·42	57·19	−5·66
Calicut	29·891	Calm	7	85·8	74·1	90	0·71	60·77	+5·35
Cochin	29·912	W S W	M	86·7	73·7	90	0·67	39·49	−5·67
Bangalore	29·849	W S W	12	84·8	65·8	81	...	6·28	−0·35
Second ghat	29·744	W S W	13	91·6	72·9	71	...	4·72	−5·50
Masulipatam	29·735	W N W	11	97·1	79·6	65	...	6·81	−3·08
Bellary	29·806	W S W	13	92·4	74·4	62	...	1·90	−1·36
Cuddapah	29·783	S W	5	100·2	77·4	57	...	9·24	+2·48
Madras	29·776	S W	11	101·0	82·5	62	...	2·74	+2·35
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	29·831	W N W	11	101·6	77·3	57	...	3·51	+0·78
Negapatam	29·819	W	11	100·1	78·8	65	...	10·43	+2·32
Colombo	29·523	W	11	84·5	78·0	75	0·01	13·26	+1·53
Aden	29·727	Calm	9	91·8	77·8	59	...	0·07	+0·06

Bombay local rainfall: J. J. H.=0·70 (59·74); G. T. H.=0·71 (47·35); St. G. H.=0·87 (47·94); C. P.=0·22 (42·40).

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

The barometric changes are very irregular. There has been a very rapid fall at Bhuj, a rapid rise at Deesa, Ahmedabad and at stations in Rajputana, Berar, the Central Provinces, Central India and at Surat, a brisk rise at Belgaum and Bellary, and a moderate to slight rise or fall elsewhere. Readings are very low at Bhuj and very high in Ceylon. Gradients are dangerously steep on and off the West Coast between Karwar and Karachi. Winds are cyclonic over the greater part of the country, and the force has been strong to a severe or whole gale at Bhuj, Deesa, Bombay and Belgaum. This morning the wind velocity was more than 70 miles an hour at Bhuj, 44 at Neemuch, 28 at Deesa and 16 at Bangalore. The maximum temperature is from 4° to 6° above the normal in Mysore, the Madras Presidency, on the Malabar Coast, and at Saugor, Allahabad and Agra, and the minimum 4° in excess at Madras. The highest temperature in the shade was 109° at Jacobabad and the lowest 66° at Bangalore. Humidity changes are very irregular and the skies are cloudy to overcast almost everywhere. Heavy rain has fallen at Bhuj (4·70") and Surat (2·68"), about two inches at Ahmedabad and light to moderate showers at Delhi, Karachi, Ajmere, Deesa, Neemuch, Indore, Saugor, Khandwa, Raipur, Nagpur, Amraoti, Akola, Bombay, Poona, Aurangabad, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Goa, Karwar, Calicut and Cochin. The storm, which was central over Deesa yesterday, has, as anticipated in yesterday's report, moved south-westwards and is central over Bhuj, where the abnormal deficiency amounts to as much as three-tenths. The baric gradients are dangerously steep over the country lying to the north of latitude 16° and to the west of longitude 76°, and also on and off the whole of the West Coast between Karachi and Karwar and strong squally winds with fresh to whole gales of wind of from 8, 9, 10, 11 and sometimes of 12 Beaufort's scale are likely to blow. The weather is very unsettled and a severe cyclonic storm lies at Bhuj and its neighbourhood. It shows a tendency to move in a west-southwesterly direction into the Arabian Sea. The rainfall has been very heavy in Gujarat, and it is very probable that the storm, as it moves out to sea, will grow still deeper. It is extremely dangerous for vessels to go out along the Sind, Cutch and Kathiawar Coasts.

P.S.—A special telegram from Ahmedabad says "Cyclone gave violent and destructive winds from W.N.W. to S.S.W. directions with moderate rain, causing great destruction of property."

JULY 22.

The barometric changes are very irregular. There has been a rapid fall at Deesa, a brisk fall at Karachi, Ahmedabad and Rajkot, a very rapid rise at Hoshangabad, a rapid rise at Jhansi, Indore, Saugor, Jubulpore, Nagpur and Akola, and a moderate to slight rise or fall elsewhere. Readings are lowest at Deesa and highest in Ceylon. Gradients are very steep.—Winds are cyclonic over the greater part of the country and the force has been strong to a gale at Bombay, Sholapur, Poona, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Goa, Bangalore, Secunderabad, Bellary, Trichinopoly, Veraval, Rajkot, Deesa and Ahmedabad. This morning the wind velocity was 50 miles an hour at Bhuj, 28 at Bombay, 26 at Rajkot, 20 at Karachi, 18 at Sholapur, and 16 at Madras.—The maximum temperature is from 4° to 6° above the normal at Negapatam, Trichinopoly, Madras, Masulipatam and Agra, while the minimum temperature variations are within 5° of the normal everywhere. The maximum temperature in the shade was

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JULY 23.

A REUTER'S telegram, to hand since those noticed in our report of Saturday evening's date, advises the allotment of a lakh of extra Wire Transfers by the Indian Council, at Is. 0 29-32d., which is 1-32d. higher than was obtained for the extra Bills placed on Wednesday and the following day. The same message supplies the missing figures from Friday's telegram as follows:—The total Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom was 2,710,000 quarters or 180,000 quarters less than the previous Friday's estimate. The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe was 70,000 bales less, at 2,520,000 bales; but that of East Indian was 13,000 bales greater, at 253,000 bales. The Stock of Cotton in London was 1,000 bales heavier, at 7,000 bales.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office...	Inc.	Rs.	19,68,061
" Branches...	"	"	1,56,641
Other Deposits	"	"	1,434,616
Government Securities	Dec.	"	3,31,102
Other Authorized "	*Nil*		
Loans	Inc.	"	2,533,082
Bills Discounted and Purchased.	Dec.	"	75,346
Balances with other Banks	Inc.	"	66,211
Cash.....	"	"	1,125,217

Money remained in fair demand during the week covered by the Presidency Bank's Statement of Affairs issued to-day, in which the principal noteworthy item is an increase of 25¼ lakhs in Loans; and though this is partly counterbalanced by a considerable addition to Private Deposits, and a slight falling off in Bills Discounted, the Cash Balance, instead of the increase of 11¼ lakhs, at 183 1-8 lakhs, disclosed by the Return, would have shown a material diminution but for an increase in Public Deposits. This aggregated 19¼ lakhs at the Bank's head office and at the branches; in addition to which the Cash Balance was helped by the realization of Government Securities to the extent of some 3¼ lakhs.

COTTON.—After a ten days' blank something has been done in this staple here to-day—but not much—the Sales summing up only 1,200 bales. Of these, exporters have taken half, say, 200 each of Bengal, at Rs. 172; Bijapore, at Rs. 175; and Indore, at Rs. 177; the purchases by the Mills consisting of 200 each of Khundwa, at Rs. 190; and Dhulia, at Rs. 153; and 100 each of Mulkapore, at Rs. 189; and old Veerumgaum at Rs. 181 per candy. The tone of the market has been steady, with prices all unchanged.

Hardly any rain fell in the Bengal Cotton circle between last Thursday and this morning; and in the Agra and Cawnpore districts the plants require more, but in several districts of the Oomra circle this morning's telegrams report a fall—as much as 10½ inches at Khangaum, and 8½ at Julgaum—the plants throughout the circle being stated to be flourishing. At Broach, further rain had damaged the re-sowing necessitated by the previous excessive fall; but the plants in the higher ground were flourishing, and it looked like clearing up this morning. No reports have come from the districts of the Dhollera circle (with some of which communication has been interrupted by the cyclonic weather) but, judging from what is known of the state of the weather on the Kathiawar coast lately, there seems likely to have been an excess of rain in that circle.

WHEAT and SEEDS have been taken to only a small extent by shippers to-day, the former market having been steady in tone, and the latter quiet; but prices in both are quite unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton.....	784	bales.
Wheat.....	2,485	cwts.
Linseed	771	"
Rapeseed	4,775	"
Groundnuts	1,676	"

FREIGHTS are nominally steady, but there is no demand for tonnage from shippers. Speculators finding themselves cornered with about 300 tons of July engagements for Havre have had to pay 19s. per ton per Clan Fraser (s) in order to receive the only steamer still available for this month's loading.

EXCHANGE opened again with a steady feeling at Is. 0 23-32d., for Bank Telegraphic, and Is. 0 7-8d., for Demand, and at Is. 0 31-32d., for three months' sight Credits. For Bank remittance the enquiry is again very limited, though a moderate amount was placed at Is. 0 7/8d. in the early part of the day for Demand; also a few three months' sight Credits at Is. 0 31/32d.; but rates came firmer from Calcutta during the day, and our market also closed firm as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand...	Is. 0 7-8d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic.....	Is. 0 7-8d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight...	Is. 0 29-32d.	"
Credits do.	...Is. 1d.	"
Francs do.	...1·36¼	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weak, and rates for Fours have declined to 103½ for cash and the coming settlement, and 103 for the August account there having been the closing quotations, 102 5/8 has been quoted for 3½ per Cents and 102 7/8 for the 4 per cent. Loan of 1842-3; but, at closing, 103 was named.

SHARES have been very quiet, but steady, and the only changes we have to note this evening are an advance of Rs. 25 in Sholapore Mill Shares; and a decline of Rs. 5 in Luckmidas; a decline of Rs. 5 in Mofussil Press; and a decline of Rs. 10 in Bank of Bombay shares, at Rs. 1,200 per share.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending July 15, compared with the Statement of July 21, 1894:—

LIABILITIES.	July 13. Rs.	July 21. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities ...	47,01,00	47,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office.....	44,01,492	63,69,553
Do. do. at Branches	42,61,803	44,18,444
Other Deposits	2,63,00,686	2,88,35,312
Post Bills	5,8 8	6,285
Cash Credits, undrawn	36,87 825	29,62,159
Rs.	5,38,57,674	5,66,91,753
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities.	1,03,73,761	1,00,42,659
Cash Credits on do. do.	66,98,389	62,13,474
Loans do. do. do.	1,10,85,421	1,36,18,503
Current Accounts overdrawn	78,89,977	
Bills Discounted and purchased	6,80,6,1	78,11,631
Dead Stock ..... Rs. 6,80,601		
Applied in reduction .. " 2,85,000	2 85,000	3,95,601
Stamps &c.	3,95,601	17,702
Bullion	16,770	
Cash Balances with other Banks...	2,13,535	2,79,716
Cash and Currency Notes	1,71,87,220	1,83,12,437
Rs.	5,38,57,674	5,66,91,753

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending July 17, a compared with the statement of July 10, 1894:—

LIABILITIES.	July 10. Rs.	A.	P.	July 17. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	61,00,000	0	0	61,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	2,38,66,675	6	6	2,30,31,870	6	6
Other Deposits, &c.....	3,95,80,458	10	6	4,13,50,444	6	7
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,89,374	4	9	4,81,507	9	8
Sundries	22,52,870	1	9	20,88,735	15	3
Rs.	9,21,89,378	7	6	9,31,02,567	6	11
ASSETS.						
Government Securities ..	73,05,412	0	0	74,46,831	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	63,71,401	0	0	64,00,901	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities...	1,33,70,554	1	10	1,09,69,029	9	9
Credits on do.	86,24,320	3	9	96,61,982	1	8
Bills Discounted, &c.	2,21,36,158	8	9	2,12,66,701	4	8
Balances with other Banks	2,83,035	12	2	2,54,705	13	0
Bullion	1,091	9	5	1,109	11	5
Dead Stock	12,91,461	12	8	12,92,622	4	7
Stamps	9,339	10	6	9,072	3	9
Sundries	16,30,524	9	0	14,93,568	15	2
Cash, &c., at Head Office..	1,22,30,659	5	0	1,42,76,278	11	11
Do. at Branches ..	1,89,65,389	14	5	2,00,89,764	11	0
Rs.	9,21,89,378	7	6	9,31,02,567	6	11

The following is the Bank's Memorandum of Liabilities and Assets up to July 17, 1894:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office....	7,54,194	Inc.
Do. at Branches.....	15,38,900	Dec.
Other Deposits.....	17,69,985	Inc.
Post Bills	92,133	do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	1,70,919	Inc.
Loans	24,01,525	Dec.
Accounts of Credit	10,37,862	Inc.
Mercantile Bills	9,19,457	Dec.
Cash at Head Office	20,55,620	Inc.
Do. at Branches	11,24,375	do.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

POONA.

BIRTH.

GRANT—July 22, at Poona, the wife of J. A. Grant, of Bombay, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BAKER—July 12, at Campbellpur, Punjab, the wife of Edward Baker, P. W. D, of a son.
FAGAN—July 11, at Simla, the wife of Captain H. F. Fagan, 10th Bengal (D. C. O.) Lancers, of a daughter.
MULRONEY—July 15, at Amritsar, the wife of Surgeon-Major T. R. Muironey, Civil Surgeon, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

MITCHELL—NISBET—July 16, at St. Andrew's Church, Khandwa, C. P., by the Revd. G. FitzGerald Wintour, Chaplain of Indore, C. I., Hugh McPherson Mitchell, only son of Sir Charles B. H. Mitchell, K. C. M. G., Governor of Straits Settlements, to Agnes Lockhart Nisbet, second daughter of H. Curtis Nisbet, Esq., Wimbledon, Surrey.

DEATH.

WRIGHT—July 17, at Benares, of ague, followed by heat apoplexy, Walter Banks Wright, Lieutenant, 2nd Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers, aged 25 years.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JULY 24, 1894.

IT is perfectly natural that the decision of the Home Government on the question of holding examinations for the Indian Civil Service simultaneously in England and in India should be very disappointing to the Indian Press. Some of the papers indeed, like the *Indian Spectator*, foresaw what the result would be, but others are very bitter about it. This, we say, is natural, and without dwelling on or even quoting the angry expressions which have been used, we wish to approach the subject once again in a perfectly friendly and sympathetic spirit, and to ask for a patient consideration of the following remarks. If it is once admitted that Englishmen are needed in India, the question of simultaneous examinations is thereby virtually settled. Of course, it may be argued that Englishmen are not needed at all, and then the question of simultaneous examinations does not arise; but Indian papers do not usually take this view, and we repeat that if the need of Englishmen is allowed, the case for simultaneous examinations falls with that admission. For, if Englishmen are wanted in India, it must be because they are different from Indians. We do not say "better than" Indians, but "different from" Indians, for no counter-weighing of advantages and disadvantages is necessary to our argument, and no doubt each race has its peculiar good qualities and its peculiar bad ones. Difference, and not superiority, on the whole, is the essential thing. And this difference falls under two categories. First, there is the possession of certain qualities of mind which are found necessary for India in her present state; and, secondly, there is the mere foreign element itself, the "aloofness," as it has been called, which is also necessary in present circumstances. The first qualities are the product of tradition, training, and temperament; the second is merely local and accidental.

But both together they constitute in India and for Indian purposes, a great difference between an Englishman and an Indian. And being different in themselves the best mode of selection of each must be different. The best set of rules and texts for selecting one kind of thing will not work effectively if applied to the work of selecting another kind of thing. That is obvious *a priori*, and is equally clear if regard be had only to the particular question at issue. In prescribing rules for the selection of candidates in England for the Civil Service of India, it has been practically assumed that certain common characteristics of Englishmen will be found in them, and no effective tests have been prescribed for these. But young Englishmen are often stupid, are very often idle, and sometimes impatient of control, and too much inclined to go their own way. Therefore, the tests prescribed are such as are calculated to ensure in the selected candidate a certain degree of intelligence and a certain acquisition of knowledge and culture, and to require of him between the open competition and the final examination a loyal conformity to a prescribed course of study of which he may himself not approve. Any young man who is selected in the open competition can with fair industry and due conformity to the directions given to him pass also the final examination, but it is found that some few will not so conform, and these are rightly eliminated from the service. And, again, an Englishman, because he is a foreigner and has so much to learn of India, and because he is to live twenty-five years in an uncongenial climate, has to be chosen at an early age. But with an Indian the whole case is different. He need not be taken at an untried age, and the traditions in which he has been trained, and his temperament being different, a different set of tests is necessary. One other point deserves special attention. Some men are brilliant in youth and early manhood, and acquit themselves well in examinations, but are found to be of little use afterwards; while others, who give little early promise, are found to slowly develop very great powers. This is true both of Englishmen and of Indians. It is our misfortune that the latter class of Englishmen are in great measure excluded from service in India, because the candidate must be selected while still young, but there is no reason to extend the same misfortune to the natives of this country, and exclude from the higher branches of the service the men whose best qualities do not show themselves till they are thirty or forty years of age. Briefly, and without any disparagement of Indian character, we conclude that as long as Englishmen are required for service in India, they must be chosen according to regulations prescribed with regard to English idiosyncracies, and the much larger body of natives required must similarly be selected by tests framed to meet their idiosyncracies. To have one set of rules, or one examination, for both would be to deliberately use machinery for work to which it is not adapted.

It has not been easy for the Native papers to add anything of value to what Dr. Bhandarkar on the one side and Mr. Ranade on the other have set forth on the question of the effect of our University training on the health of the students. Still, the following passage from the *Mahratta* is worthy of reproduction: "The question is not whether able-bodied Hindus suffer by the strain. We have to consider the case of an average Hindu student, and the University curriculum must be suitable to such a student's condition. Whether the University strain should be kept as it is, and average students asked to adapt themselves to it, or whether the University course should be at first adapted to the average social condition of a Hindu student, and both gradually improved in course of time, is the real question at issue." The *Indu Prakash* asks Mr. Crowe, with reference to his address to the Sardars of the Deccan, to explain how it is that young Englishmen are still tempted to compete in numbers for the Indian Civil Service. But this comment does not touch Mr. Crowe's argument at all. What he urges is that civilians are tempted to retire too early, not that plenty are not found to serve the minimum of twenty-five years. The early retirements increase the burden of the pensions paid by India, and the exchange compensation scheme acts in a contrary direction.

THE English Committee of Council on Education issued a report, the other day, on the promotion of elementary education in England and Wales during 1893-94. Its predecessor dealt with a year which was one of transition between the period antecedent to the Elementary Education Act of 1891 and the era of free or assisted education inaugurated by that Act. The report is, therefore, of the more importance as presenting statistical returns for a complete year's administration of this Act, thus enabling conclusions to be drawn as to its effect on the condition of public elementary education in England and Wales. The report expresses satisfaction that the anticipation of increasing numbers of scholars and improved attendance which the Committee ventured to hold out last year has been more than fulfilled, the following facts will show. The number of scholars on the registers, which in 1892 was 5,006,979, as compared with 4,824,683, in the preceding year, has this year risen to 5,126,373, an increase of 119,394 (or 2·38 per cent.); and the average attendance, which in 1892 was 3,870,774, and in 1891 was 3,749,956, has this year gone up to 4,100,030, showing an increase on the year of no less that 5·92 per cent. The Committee of Council regard it as particularly encouraging to observe that the increase in the numbers on the registers and the improvement in the regularity of attendance is nearly as much marked among the older children as among the infants. The number of infants on the registers has gone up 2·78 per cent., and that of older children 2·17 per cent. The number of infants in average attendance has risen 8·02 per cent., and that of older children in average attendance 5 per cent. The Committee very properly ascribe these satisfactory results mainly to the effect of the Elementary Education Act of 1891 and the abolition or reduction, under its provisions, of children's school fees. But they also recognise that it is due in part to other causes, among them being the growing sense on the part of parents, as well as school boards and school managers, of the importance of education and the need of sending the children regularly to school; and also a far less satisfactory cause, and one which at first sight seems paradoxical, the unfortunate stagnation of trade which last year continued to prevail through the country, experience showing that dull trade makes a full school, and brisk trade an empty one. It will be a long time before India has free education, but results of its introduction in England are worthy the notice of those interested in education in India.

THE news from Korea is disquieting. It had been fully believed that both China and Japan having accepted British mediation and that all possibility of a conflict was at an end. But according to telegrams received yesterday ten thousand additional Chinese troops have been despatched from Shanghai to Korea. China, it is further stated, through the British Minister, submitted proposals to Japan, which that country could not accept, whereupon China informed Japan that unless her troops are withdrawn from Korea further negotiations will be broken off. Before the negotiations opened, it appears from latest advices, from the Far East that Japan was bent in breaking down Chinese supremacy in Korea, and summoned the King to relinquish the suzerainty of China, declare the country independent, and dismissing the Chinese Resident, accept Japanese protection. Japan's declared policy being the accomplishment of this programme it is improbable that Japan will withdraw her troops at the bidding of China; indeed, her answer to the first offer of British and Russian mediation was to send three thousand additional troops to reinforce those stationed at Seoul. A fortnight ago Japan had ten thousand men ready for action and her warship preponderated over the Chinese in Korean waters. Russia advised both countries to withdraw their troops and then resort to arbitration. But it is doubtful whether this would have been wise considering that the rebellion was not then quelled, and might at any moment have resulted in the overthrow of the King and the injury of foreign commercial interests. To protect her own subjects Japan at first landed troops; China sent forces to assist the King in dealing with the rebels. If it be still Japan's desire to break down Chinese supremacy in Korea there is little prospect of her consenting to withdraw her troops until China does so too. It would be wise now to act on Russian advice; but, a fortnight ago, it would have been dangerous to the interest of both countries.

GOOD progress is being made in the lighting of the Burma coast, and year by year mariners need have less fear in approaching it by night. There are now eight lights on the Burma coast-line, all of them being under the supervision of the Public Works Department. A recently-published report on the Burma lights shows that generally the light-houses and the lights and their machinery are in excellent working order. All the lights, except Eastern Grove, have been correctly focussed and the distances of the most important ones have been "run down" at night, proving in each case that the lights are clearly seen. Unfortunately, the cost of maintaining these lights has been more than was justifiable in the past year. While the Indian Marine steamer Dalhousie was undergoing her annual overhaul the province was left without a Government vessel, and an expenditure of fifty rupees short of nine thousand was incurred in providing vessels to meet emergencies. The responsibility of this, it seems, rests upon Mr. Ford, the European in charge of Table Island. On three distinct occasions he signalled alarming messages to the effect that serious illness had broken out on the island and he was in need of assistance. A specially-chartered vessel was sent out to him on each occasion, and it was found that he had raised a false alarm. The Chief Commissioner in commenting a report records his opinion that "unduly nervous persons like Mr. Ford ought perhaps not to be employed in such situations." The light vessel Colombo after a life of twenty-four years, of which fourteen were served in Burmese waters, has been condemned and sold, and a composite light-vessel is to be built for the Baragua Flats. Yet another light-vessel is proposed for the spit channel, but funds are low, and at present Government is undecided which to proceed with the building of the ship or to light the spit channel by means of gas-buoys.

GRATIFYING, as is the intelligence wired by our special correspondent at Surat, that the floods are now subsiding, no one can read his telegrams unmoved, for they reveal the fact that the floods have been even more disastrous than we were led to suppose when the news of the catastrophe first reached us. Communication with villages that depend upon the ancient city of Surat for their supplies, is cut off, and as a consequence, the populace are starving. What the loss of life has already been cannot be ascertained with any certainty until the floods subside, but it is believed to be considerable. There has also been great damage to property, and the labour of the husbandman has been for nought, as the resistless torrents have swept away the crops. The protective works recently constructed have saved the ancient city near the mouth of the Tapti from such disasters as occurred eleven years ago, but King Flood beaten back at Surat has gone further afield for his victims, and has dealt more severely than ever with the numerous villages which cluster along the banks of the Tapti. Even when the countryside has resumed its normal appearance the loss of crops and other property will entail great suffering on the villagers. The wealthy inhabitants of the City of Bombay are ever ready to listen to the sad murmurs of humanity, and when Surat was visited by floods in 1883, the sum of forty thousand rupees was subscribed in a single day for the sufferers. The cry for aid this time will be even more distressing, and it is certain that a city so renowned for its philanthropy as Bombay will not allow the cry to be heard in vain.

THE s.s. Siam, with the outward English mails of the 13th instant, left Aden at 7 a.m., yesterday, and may be expected to arrive at Bombay, at 2 p.m., on Saturday next.

AT the performance of the third day's funeral ceremonies in connection with the death of the late Sirdar Khan Bahadur Padamjee Pestonjee, of Poona, his relatives contributed a sum of Rs. 25,000 to various charities.

THE capital sentence, passed upon Prag Narayen, a Hindu of the Mochee caste, by the Hon. Mr. Justice Starling, at the last Criminal Sessions, for the murder of a woman, named Cooverbai, the wife of Tricum Javer, another Mochee, by stabbing her with a knife in her room, in a chawl, at Duncan Road, on the 21st May last, has

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE COREAN CRISIS.

SHANGHAI, JULY 23.

Ten thousand additional Chinese troops have started for Corea.

THE IMPENDING WAR BETWEEN CHINA AND JAPAN.

CHINESE MILITARY AND NAVAL PREPARATIONS.

LATER.

The Taotai here has notified that the Chinese may block the Woosung bar at any moment.

In the event of war between China and Japan the Chinese fleets at Nanking and Canton will harass the Japanese Coast.

Every Chinese Province will be required to furnish 20,000 men as soon as hostilities have commenced.

The additional 10,000 Chinese troops despatched to Corea have been convoyed by eight gunboats.

YOKOHAMA, JULY 23.

China has made proposals to Japan, through the British Minister, but they have been rejected by the Japanese Government.

China has now informed Japan that unless the troops are withdrawn from Corea, further negotiations will be broken off.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JULY 21.

The Bombay mails of the 6th instant arrived at Brindisi to-day.

ADEN, JULY 23.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Siam, with the English mails of the 13th instant, left here for Bombay, at 7 a.m., to-day; and the same Company's s. s. Himalayn left for Colombo and Australia at the same time.

THE ARMS ACT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 21.

The Indian Arms Act is likely to be amended in certain particulars.

FOREST OFFICERS.

Twelve Forest Officers, recently appointed to the Forest Department, will be posted to various stations in India at the commencement of August.

THE LEPROSY COMMISSION REPORT.

The local Governments have been consulted by the Government of India as to what steps should be taken in connection with the Leprosy Commission reports, and there will be considerable legislation in the matter. This, however, will not take place for some time.

CATTLE-DISEASE IN LOWER BURMA.

Cattle-disease is very prevalent in Lower Burma, and agricultural operations are consequently impeded. In one circle of the Bassein district over one thousand head of cattle have died during the last two or three weeks.

THE LAHORE CAMP.

The following troops will attend the camp to be formed at Lahore, in connection with the Viceregal durbar:—B and Q batteries Royal Horse Artillery; 24th, 46th, 50th, and 68th Field Batteries; 11th and 18th Hussars; 9th, 15th, 18th, and 19th Bengal Lancers; 1st East Kent, 1st Norfolk, 1st Somersetshire Light Infantry, 2nd Seaforth Highlanders, 1st Gordon Highlanders, 2nd Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, 28th Punjab Infantry, 34th Pioneers, 36th Sikhs, 2nd Battalion 1st Gurkha Rifles, and 1st and 2nd Battalion 4th Gurkha Rifles.

RE-ORGANIZATION OF CANTONMENT MAGISTRACIES.

A very important resolution is notified in the *Gazette of India*, in the Home Department, regarding the re-organization of the service of whole-time Cantonment Magistrates in British India. From now the nomination of officers of the department will be granted by the Government of India, and in making the selections the Government of India will contrive to see that all officers having local experience in the various provinces will be represented, as far as possible, in the Cantonment therein situated. Vacancies for not more than three months will be filled up, as now, by the local Governments. Ordinarily, an officer of over five years' experience and in charge of an important Cantonment, will not be transferred to another province. No officer will be so transferred without consulting first the local Government concerned, or without communicating a confidential report concerning his character and capacity. One main subject of making transfers, irrespective of province, is to establish a general service to form a recruiting ground for the Judge Advocate-General. Officers, serving in the following Cantonments, are affected by this resolution:—Umballa, Meerut, Kamptee, Rawal-Pindi, Poona, Mhow, Ferozpore, Agra, Peshawar, Sialkot, Cawnpore, Lucknow, Mian Mir, Mandalay, Neemuch, Jullundur, Barrackpore, Dum-Dum, Rangoon, Dinapore, St. Thomas Mount, Nowgong, Belgaum, Bareilly, Mooltan, Allahabad, and seven other minor cantonment magistracies.

THE REGISTRATION BILL.

JULY 23.

The Registration Bill is before the Government of India for consideration, as a few slight amendments have been again proposed.

THE KURRAM MILITIA.

The final papers relating to the militia in the Kurram Valley are now under the consideration of the Government of India.

THE CHEMICAL EXAMINER'S DEPARTMENT.

An important proposal has been made to originate from the Chemical Examiner's Department, for the whole of British India, members of which would be available for transfer from one province to another, as vacancies occur. The matter is now under consideration.

THRESHING MACHINES.

Mr. Mylne, who originally made the suggestion to the Government, regarding the desirability of giving threshing machines a trial on experimental farms and otherwise, by all local Governments, has now been requested to send samples of bhoosa, threshed by machines to the Director, to be submitted then to head-quarters, when final orders will be issued.

THE GOHNA LANDSLIP.

Reports received this morning state that percolation is still increasing to a great extent in the Gohna landslip.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JULY 21.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Buchanan arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, JULY 23.

The French mail steamer Saghalien, from China, arrived.

The O. L. steamer Orient from Suez arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 21.

2¾ per cent. Consols	101 5-8
3 per cent. Reules	100¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	55 7-16
Silver	28 5-8

TELEGRAPHIC MONEY-ORDER EXCHANGE WITH GILGIT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 23.

Now that telegraph offices are to be opened at Gilgit and Bunji, a regular telegraphic money-order exchange is to be established by the postal department immediately.

THE FOUR PER CENT. CONVERSION.

As anticipated applications for the conversion of the Four per Cent. Loan are increasing to a very large extent daily, and the results now confirm the former statement that there would be a great rush before the 28th instant.

Four per Cent. Government promissory notes, tendered for conversion into 3½ per Cents, up to the 21st July, are as follows:—Loan of 1832-33, in India, Rs. 8,000; in England, Rs. 112,000;—total, Rs. 120,000. Loan of 1835-36, in India, Rs. 241,000; in England, Rs. 235,000;—total, Rs. 476,000. Loan of 1842-43, in India, Rs. 124,075,000, (includes amount of Currency Investment); in England, Rs. 15,297,000;—total, Rs. 139,372,000. Loan of 1854-55, in India, Rs. 1,326,000; in England, Rs. 6,632,000;—total, Rs. 7,958,000. Loan of 1865, in India, Rs. 3,324,000; in England, Rs. 2,812,000;—total, Rs. 6,136,000. Loan of 1879 (reduced), in India, Rs. 412,000; in England, Rs. 1,212,000;—total, Rs. 1,624,000. Grand total, in India, Rs. 129,386,000; in England, Rs. 26,300,000; making in all Rs. 155,686,000.

CALCUTTA INSOLVENCY COURT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 23.

At the High Court to-day Mr. Cutchbert Macdonnell, a broker, filed a petition of insolvency.

DISSOLUTION OF MARRIAGE.

Mr. W. L. Clark has filed a petition for divorce from his wife, Ada Constance, on the ground of adultery with Mr. Barnard Bagshawe. The parties were ordered to file answers within twenty-four hours, otherwise the case would be placed on the undefended board.

THE *SUNDAY TIMES* CASE.

The *Sunday Times* obscenity case was partly gone into at the police court to-day, and adjourned to the 31st instant.

THE INDIAN MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 21.

A Bill consolidating and amending the Indian Merchant Shipping Act is now before the Finance Department, and is likely to be amended in various particulars to meet the views of the local administrations of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, and Burma, who have been consulted on the subject.

DR. GRIESBACH.

Dr. Griesbach has been permanently appointed Director of the Geological Survey of India, Mr. Hughes being unable to return to India.

MURDEROUS ATTACKS NEAR QUETTA.

On the 8th instant a respectable Peshawari contractor on the Muskhaff-Bolan State Railway, named Mir Aslam, was attacked on the road between Dozan and Quetta by a gang of levies. Two of Aslam's party were slashed with swords, but Aslam used his revolver, wounding two of his assailants whom he arrested, giving them in charge at Quetta, the same night. A man was killed on the same road the same night.

THE KHOJAK TUNNEL.

JULY 23.

The blocking of the mouth of the Khojak Tunnel, on the Chaman side, was due merely to some slips from the side of the cutting following on heavy local rain. The tunnel itself remains uninjured.

RESTORATION OF TELEGRAPH AND RAILWAY COMMUNICATION.

Railway and telegraph communication between Allahabad and Bombay, which had been interrupted since Friday, has been restored.

THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Now that the Legislative Department of the Government of India contemplate the early revision of the Indian Companies' Act, it seems highly desirable that two important points should not escape notice. One of these is the present objectionable system of payment of commission to the agents of a mill: it is in the power of the Legislature to stipulate in the form of the articles of association a universal system of payment of commission at ten per cent. out of profits. Some well-regulated mills hold to this rate, while others—and these are generally those concerns whose accounts show a deplorable state of things—adopt a system to suit the purses of the agents: the well-being of the shareholders is to them a matter of secondary consideration. The quarter-anna system is what I advert to. The agents, under this system of payment, look to a very large outturn: the question of sales troubles them but very little; they know that so much of outturn represents to them so much cash. Such mills invariably have a congested stock. Fresh material to follow up fresh work demands further capital, and on this follows a system of large borrowing and of indebtedness, and finally the ruin of the shareholders. The shareholder under this condition of things gets little or nothing in return for his money. The second point is the present form of balance-sheet. The accounts rendered in this form give the shareholder a very poor idea of the assets and liabilities of a concern. The side-headings provided in the form are few, and do not give an intelligent idea of what a certain large sum of money lumped under a side-head is intended to represent, nor will the agents or directors explain such: the side-headings of the form are to their stereotyped examples, and within these and not beyond them will they go. It is, therefore, essential that if the balance-sheet is to be re-modelled, it should contain directions in foot-notes, so that a clear idea of the transactions of a period embodied in it may be readily obtained.—Yours, &c.,

ONE INTERESTED.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steam-ship Siam, with the English Mails of the 13th instant, left Aden at 7 a.m., yesterday, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay, at 2 p.m., on Saturday. The Siam, which communicated at Aden with the s. s. Himalaya, brings the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON—Mr D Morgan, Mr and Mrs C R T Balston, Mr and Mrs R Guinnell, Capt and Mrs H V Cox, Mr and Mrs Meredith and two infants, Mr Simon, Mr S Pigott, Mr J Barker, Mr T F W Wood, Mrs Grafton Beckham, Mrs Davidson, Mr Jas Robertson, Mr S Andrews, Mr E A Elwin, Mr L Clark, Dr. Goodridge, Mr Jas Stormouth, Mr C Hamilton, Sub-Con J L Macdonald.

FROM BRINDISI—Capt G Bowring, Col J C Handford, Mr J Lang, Mr H W Smith, Major H E Olivier, Messrs A and W H Lucas, Lieut F M Carlton, Mr E H Young, Mr F K Fair, Mr Thom, Major Mein, Mr H V Cobb, Col Fitz-Herbert, Surg-Capt J J O'Donnell, Mr C M Pearce, Mr S A Shere, Mr A McVicar Smith, Mr J MacDowell, Mr E L L Garstin, Mr J H Cox, Dr Lawrie, Mr J R Bapty, Mr H Moine, Mr F Grunberg, Capt E B Burton.

FOR KURRACHEE—Mr Cohn.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, JULY 22.

10 p.m.	80·2

MONDAY, JULY 23.

6 a.m.	78·9
10 a.m.	81·8
2 p.m.	80·9
4 p.m.	80·8

THE weather in the Bay of Bengal was so stormy on Tuesday night (the expected cyclonic storm prevailing at the Sandheads even) that several vessels were detained at the mouth of the Hughli. The pilot brig Sarsuti was driven off her station, and could not get back without the help of the British India steamer Mombassa. Before she went adrift the Sarsuti lost two anchors and very considerable lengths of chain. The other brig, The Fame, was also driven off the Pilot's Ridge, but she was able to return to her station on Wednesday at noon.

THE DISASTROUS FLOODS IN WESTERN INDIA.

PARTIAL RESUMPTION OF RAILWAY COMMUNICATION.

THE FLOODS NEAR SURAT: THE VILLAGERS STARVING.

Telegraphing last evening our special correspondent at Surat says:—

The floods in the neighbourhood of Surat began to subside some hours ago, but the scene along the river course is of a most distressing character and baffles description. Communication to all the surrounding villages is cut off, and this is the more serious, seeing that they are almost all entirely dependent upon Surat for their supplies, and as these are not forthcoming the inhabitants are starving. The villages on the eastern side thus isolated are Bhatta, Adagan, Pal, Palanpore, Bhatpore, Rander, Variav, Itchapore, Varucha, Kathore, Bhimpore, Dumas, Gaviar, Magdulla, Bhagwadandi, and Amroli. On the northern side of Surat the villages suffering from lack of supplies are Siganpore, Ved, Katargaum, Fulpada, south side, Udhana, Puna, Kumbharia, Simbarwa, Monni Delarwa, and Sonia. It is very difficult to obtain any well-ascertained facts respecting the desolation wrought on all sides, but there is only too much reason to fear that the floods have done their worst in the villages of Adagan, Bhatta, Rander, Variav, Palanpur, and Bhatpore. The aggregate loss of life cannot be ascertained with any certainty until the floods have subsided, and as the estimates which have been made are at the best conjectural I refrain from quoting them. There can be no doubt, however that when the floods have subsided it will be found that the loss of life has been considerable. The protective works recently erected around this ancient city were put to a severe test when the Tapti overflowed its banks on Saturday but happily they stood the strain well, and prevented the floods of 1894 bringing as much disaster to the city as was the case in 1883. The water, however, was bound to find egress somewhere, and kept back from Surat, rolled in tremendous volume across the surrounding country, converting it into one vast lake, and carrying death and destruction to the villages round. Altogether it may safely be assumed that severe as were the sufferings entailed by the visitation of eleven years ago, the floods now prevailing will be found to have wrought still greater mischief. Thousands of acres of crops have been swept away, and this alone will lead to great privation amongst the villagers. At the time of despatching the message the rains still continued.

Telegraphing at a later hour, last night, from Surat, our special correspondent says:—

The flood of Sunday caused the river to rise until it reached ninety-eight feet, being two feet lower than in 1883, and it has now declined four feet. The water rose in the village of Ghastpura to a height of eighteen feet, leaving only the roofs of houses visible; at Grain-Bazaar it rose seven feet; at Navsari Baghal three feet. In the Surat Camp from Alhwea Gate to the parade-ground the water was ten feet high. The flood having subsided in the town it was no longer necessary to use boats to go from place to place, but this means of communication was requisitioned between Rander and Surat. Many of the villagers were in Surat when the floods came, and being unable to return home, have been housed and fed at the Civil Hospital and schools. They are naturally very anxious about their relatives and families left behind in the village, but are utterly unable to render them any aid. Yesterday, the water entered the Civil Court and Castle, but fortunately the records were rescued. The foundations of many houses have been sapped by the water, and rendered thereby so unsafe that they will have to be pulled down as soon as possible. Not only have the crops for miles round been destroyed, but there has been a great loss of live-stock, herds of cattle being swept away. Mr. F. S. P. Lely, the Collector, in the course of an interview, this afternoon, tells me that no deaths have been caused by the floods in Surat itself, but that in the adjacent country there has been great loss both of property and life. Mr. Lely is doing his utmost to render assistance to the sufferers, and is taking all possible precautions to ensure the safety of the city.

The traffic between Amalsar and Billimora has now been restored, and the trains have been allowed to cross the Tapti bridge, but have been stopped at Baroda on account of floods in the Mahi river. As soon as the floods have subsided through communication will be restored.

Telegraphing at midnight our special correspondent writes:—Itola bridge is said to have collapsed and the traffic beyond Myagaum stopped. The line between Ahmedabad and Myagaum is greatly damaged, and the up mail has not arrived here. No authentic information have been received respecting the delay. Much anxiety is being caused.

The following communication was sent to us for publication last evening, from the Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway:—

"The floods in the Tapti, Nerbudda, and Mahi at Vasad subsided yesterday, and the bridges are all safe. The breach between Billimora and Amalsar was repaired by 5-40 on Sunday evening, and trains ran over in usual course, but we have not yet received news that the wash-away near Barejadi has been filled up. It was hoped that it would have been possible to pass trains over this (Monday) afternoon; when this has been done through communication to Rajputana and the Punjab will be restored, and traffic will be again booked through unrestrictedly between Bombay and places north of Ahmedabad.

There are breaches still on the following branch lines of this Company's system, where traffic has been suspended:—

(1.) Wadhwan Branch between Chharodi Station, 24½ miles west of Ahmedabad, and Wadhwan.

(2.) Godhra Branch, the low-level bridge at Sevalia is impassable for trains.

(3.) Godhra-Rutlam Railway between Limkhara and Dahad, where banks have been damaged in several places, and slips have occurred in several cuttings.

(4.) Mehsana-Viramgam Branch of H. H. the Gaekwar's Mehsana Railway.

(5.) Rewari-Ferozpore Railway near Ferozpore."

Although passengers are booked up to Ahmedabad Station, through communication has not yet been restored as the trains are to be shunted on the bridge over the river Mahi and the transhipment of the passengers is still going on between Memadabad and Barejadi. Through communication has been restored between Bombay and Baroda. The mail train which left Surat on Sunday, at 7 p.m., arrived here yesterday morning, at 8 o'clock. Through communication between Bombay and Wadhwan would have been restored in a short time, had it not been for the new break, which took place yesterday morning between Chharodi and Viramgam Station. Yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock, the water was two feet over the rails between these two stations and a great deal of the ballast was washing away. A telegram was received at the Grant Road Station at 5-30 p.m., stating that the up-through mixed train had left Nadiad for Bombay. Goods traffic has been resumed on this line, and if the weather continues fine, the entire communication will be restored in a few days.

With regard to the breaks on the G. I. P. line, we learn that on the Thull Ghats the floods are fast subsiding, and the passengers are taken to and from Bombay over a temporary suspension bridge erected at the place where the largest break occurred on Saturday. All the other minor breaks on the line are being rapidly repaired and blocks in the tunnels are being cleared. The authorities hope to restore traffic in two or three days, and will do so if nothing unforeseen happens. No heavy rain or further breach of any kind was reported yesterday. On the Bhore Ghats heavy showers continue. Up to yesterday morning the total rainfall in Lanowli and Khandala stations for the year was 120 inches. The bridge between Diva and Mumbra which was reported shaky on Sunday, has stood well against the floods, and when the water goes down it is believed the bridge will be safe for traffic. Goods traffic was resumed yesterday on the Dhond-Manmar lines, and Calcutta mails brought by this route arrived in the afternoon at the Victoria Terminus.

WARNING OF FURTHER STORMS.

The Port Officer has received a letter from the Meteorological Reporter for Western India, yesterday, which runs thus: "The storm, which was central over Deesa yesterday, has moved in a south-westerly direction, and is as far as one can judge from information received now central over Bhuj, where the barometer is 3/10 below the normal, gradients are very steep and high cyclonic winds prevail on and off the Sind, Cutch, and Kathiawar Coasts; at Bhuj, the wind velocity is more than sixty miles an hour. Warning is, therefore, desirable to vessels.

In Bombay the weather was fine on the whole yesterday, but sharp showers fell at intervals. The water on the Maidan and other pieces of vacant ground had almost entirely disappeared before nightfall, and cricket practices were resumed.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Aden, Captain R. E. L. Hill, arrived in port yesterday from London. She experienced strong monsoon to a gale, confused sea, dull and overcast. The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co.'s s.s. Naderi, Captain A. McAllister, which entered in port on Sunday from Jedda, encountered fresh to strong winds with heavy sea throughout the passage.

Numerous reports have been made of damage in the city. A portion of the western wall of a liquor shop, at Chundun Wady, collapsed on Sunday.—On Saturday morning, about forty square feet of the south wall of a three-storeyed house, belonging to Mahadeo Ramji, at Patak Wady, Lohar Chawl, collapsed, and the *debris* fell on a neighbouring shed, killing a cow and a calf, stabled therein. The Municipal authorities were quickly informed of the occurrence and the *debris* was removed.—About 1 o'clock, yesterday morning, a portion of the north-west cornice of the first storey of a house, belonging to Beg Mahomed Haji Aboo Rahman, fell owing to the heavy rains. Esmail Esa, aged eighteen years, was standing immediately under the cornice talking with some friends, when some mortar fell on his head, causing a somewhat deep wound, necessitating his removal to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. A three-storeyed house belonging to Bhasker Shamji, near Nawab's Tank, at Mazagon, has been discovered to be in a dangerous condition, and the Municipal engineer ordered the tenants to vacate the premises.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE transfer of Lieutenant B. S. Moore, West Kent Regiment, to the 1st Battalion is cancelled.

THE undermentioned remain at home on extended leave:—Lieutenant F.H. Moline, East Surrey Regiment, to 12th October; Captain E. M. Robertson, Essex Regiment, to 14th December; and Lieutenant A. Loveband, Dublin Fusiliers, to 18th December.

THE undermentioned passed the Higher Standard in Hindustani on the 2nd instant:—Captain Crowe, Royal Horse Artillery; Lieutenants Hutchinson, Royal Irish Regiment; Powys, Oxfordshire Light Infantry; Stephen, 36th Sikhs; Cadell, 7th Bengal Cavalry; Corlet, 13th Bengal Lancers; Brodhurst, 11th Bengal Infantry; Skeen, 24th Punjab Infantry.

THE following postings are ordered:—To 1st Battalion.—Lieutenant-Colonel F. J. Kempster, Munster Fusiliers; Captain H. C. Beeching and Lieutenant T. H C. Nunn, West Kent Regiment (but the former remains with the 2nd Battalion till next trooping season). To 2nd Battalion—Major C.A.K. Hall, Munster Fusiliers, but he remains with the 1st Battalion till next trooping season.

FOR the fourth year the "Godfrey Clerk" Challenge Shield, for the best shooting regiment in the Madras Native Army, has been won by the 26th Madras Infantry, stationed at Rangoon and Fort Blair, with a percentage of 54·66 points. The Commandant of the Corps is Colonel S. E. Rolland, now Colonel on the Staff, Chin Hills, and the regiment is at present commanded by Captain K. M. Foss. The 23rd Regiment Light Infantry, commanded by Major M. E. Welch, was second in the competition.

THE following appointments are sanctioned:—Native Artillery.—Lieutenant R. E. Horne, Royal Artillery, to officiate as subaltern. No. 1 Kohat Mountain Battery.—Lieutenant J. F. Browne, Royal Artillery, to officiate as Commandant. 5th Bengal Cavalry.—Surgeon-Captain F. W. Gee, to medical charge of Regiment. 6th Bengal Infantry.—Sugeon-Major H. Hamilton, to medical charge. 35th Bengal Infantry.—Surgeon-Lieutenant R. H. Maddox, to officiating medical charge. 38th Dogras.—Lieutenant H. W. Cruddas to be permanent Wing Officer, remaining seconded; Lieutenant A. W. Bailey, to be permanent Wing Officer, vice Cruddas. 4th Sikhs.—Surgeon-Captain B. J. Singh, from 31st Punjab Infantry, to permanent medical charge. Lorai Outposts.—Surgeon-Captain E. W. Hose, from 35th Sikhs, to medical charge. The undermentioned have leave of absence:—Captain W. P. Blood, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Allahabad, 24 days; Lieutenant H. C. Sanford, 1st Punjab Infantry, 90 days; Captain F. A. Blyth, 10th Bengal Lancers; and Lieutenant M. B. Roberts, 39th Garhwalis, for 12 months.

THE undermentioned officers will attend the next course of garrison instruction, commencing on the 9th August, 1894, and will report themselves on the 18th idem to the Deputy Assistant Adjutant-Generals for Instruction at the centres for which they are detailed:—Kasauli.—Captain C. Russell, 2nd Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment; Lieutenants J. H. Wansbrough, 1st Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment; H. C. Warre, 1st Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps; F. A. Kingston, 2nd Battalion 3rd Gurkha Rifles; C. K. Burnett, 18th Hussars; C. H. Leveson, 18th Hussars; E. W. Boudier, 17th Bengal Cavalry; F. J. Fowler, D. S. O., 17th Bombay Infantry; E. St. A. Wake, 10th Bengal Lancers; L. C. Dansterville, 20th Punjab Infantry. Ranikhet.—Captain A. ff. Powell, Royal Artillery; Captain P. W. D. Brockman, 5th Bengal Infantry; Lieutenant G. E. D. Elsmie, 5th Punjab Cavalry; Lieutenant E. L. Sullivan, 36th Sikhs; Lieutenant R. V. Davidson, 13th Bengal Infantry; Lieutenant N. C. Taylor, 14th Bengal Lancers; Lieutenant W. H. Paterson, 1st Battalion East Surrey Regiment. Chakrata.—Captain G. F. H. Dillon, 40th Bengal Infantry; Captain C. C. Cavendish, 2nd Battalion Highland Light Infantry; Captain E. T. Gastrell, 22nd Punjab Infantry; Lieutenant H. N. Roome, 7th Bombay Lancers; Lieutenant F. L. Vincent, 7th Bombay Lancers: Lieutenant A. G. Fraser, 2nd Batalion King's Own Scottish Borderers: Lieutenant S. H. Bradford, 1st Battalion Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry; Lieutenant J. H. W. Pollard, 2nd Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers; Lieutenant A. B. H. Drew, 29th Punjab Infantry. Dalhousie.—Captain E. C. Tidswell, 2nd Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers; Captain A. M. Horrocks, 2nd Battalion Royal Dublin Fusiliers; Captain G. B. H. Rice, 1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers; Captain H. Kennedy, 3rd Punjab Cavalry; Captain E. C. Ryall, 1st Battalion 4th Gurkha Rifles; Captain A. C. B. Johnson, 2nd Battalion 1st Gurkha Rifles; Lieutenant F. G. H. Davies, Queen's Own Corps of Guides; Lieutenant J. H. B. Beresford, 3rd Sikh Infantry; Lieutenant A. H. Battye, 2nd Battalion 4th Gurkha Rifles.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 23rd July, 1894.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	..	...
Teheran	23	12	33 p.m.	..	26
Suez	23	2	55 p.m.	...	10

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 23rd July, 1894.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	45	..	6
" Karachi	1	49	...	12
" Madras	...	55	...	7

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 6.

THE PURIFICATION OF CRICKET.

SINCE the first cricket match was played under the title of Gentlemen versus Players there have been startling changes in the conditions of the game and in the relations between the various grades of society in England. But neither disparity in skill, disagreements among the professionals, absenteeism in the ranks of the gentlemen, nor the exacting nature of modern county contests has in the least degree undermined the interest manifested in these annual encounters. It is not easy nowadays to attract critical cricket campaigners to what are looked upon as exhibition games. The hippodrome business is not beloved of the public, but the people now know that it is a genuine and keen struggle for supremacy every year, and the combatants—both professional and amateur—look forward to selection as the realisation of one of their most cherished cricket ambitions. Although I have much ground to cover in the course of a single article on Gentlemen and Players, there is one aspect of this pastime which seems to me peculiar. Time was when matches were played for money, when men could be bought and sold, and when betting and gambling formed part of the sport. Cricket players were ranked with gamesters and jockeys. An article in "The Gentleman's Magazine" in 1743, condemned the lords, gentlemen, clergymen, and lawyers for associating with butchers, cobblers, and other low persons on the cricket field. Much later than this matches were played for £500, and even £1,000 a-side. In "The Sportsman's Magazine" for 1823, for instance, there is a record of a match between Nottingham and Leicester for 60 guineas a-side. I read that "the odds were greatly in favour of Nottingham at the commencement of the playing, but at the close of Nottingham's first innings, the Leicester players, it is said, were so confident of success that they sent off an express to their friends in Leicester with instructions to offer considerable odds in their favour." Again, in August, 1824, a match was played between Cambridge Union Club and Walden, and the chronicler tersely adds at the close of his report:—"Considerable sums exchanged hands, as any odds were freely laid upon Walden; so much so, that, we are informed, an experienced Cambridge cricketer absolutely betted 50 to 1 three times over!!!" I also discovered the following nearly buried as an ordinary paragraph in the same issue of "The Sportsman's Magazine":—"A few days since, eleven ladies of Cheddington-field, and the same number of ladies of Hambledon, Kent, played a grand match of cricket for 100 sovereigns, which was decided in favour of the former. The Cheddingtonfield lasses handled the ball the neatest, and those of Hambledon ran the fastest." Cricket is no longer confined to tavern grounds, and the game has been entirely purged of the moneyed taint, of the betting curse, and of all its degrading associations. There has been no more remarkable revolution in the history of sport. How has it been brought about? It is a question I cannot answer to my own satisfaction, but I am largely inclined to believe that cricket has been purified into the noblest of games by the constant association of the Gentlemen and Players. The Gentlemen when mere boys first come into contact with the professionals, and doubtless unconsciously the high tone of our great public schools has not been without influence on the fortunes of cricket. I am convinced that the constant association of Gentlemen and Players on the field has been for the solid good of the game.

THE INAUGURATION OF "GENTLEMEN V. PLAYERS."

Pycroft says that in 1798 Lord Frederick Beauclerk and Hon. H. and I. Tufton made the first attempt at a match between the Gentlemen and Players, and on this first occasion the Players won, although the Gentlemen had the three best professionals of the day given to them. This contest, however, is not recognised by the authorities as one of the series of Gentlemen and Players. A would-be historian fixes the first match in 1821, but this is not correct, as the series was inaugurated on the ground laid out by that irrepressible Scot, Thomas Lord, in 1806, when the amateurs, who were allowed the services of that great batsman, "Silver Billy" Beldham, and that remarkable all-round cricketer, William Lambert. No wonder the Gentlemen won by an innings and 14 runs. A fortnight later, another match was played at Lord's, when only Lambert was given to the amateurs, but they won by 82 runs. Those were days when the wickets were rough and hard, and knocks were common. Those were the days—

"When they went in and hit,
And didn't mind a bit;
When their legs weren't all padding,
Nor their arms all wadding,
And they didn't mind a few stingers,
And they never wore india-rubber fingers."

There was no other contest until 1819, when the Players at Lord's won by six wickets. Next year, the Gentlemen were the conquerors by 70 runs, but in 1821 the amateurs were so out-classed that they gave up before the match was over. The Gentlemen having made 60, the Players had scored 278 for six wickets when their opponents quietly declined to continue. For the Players, Beaghley commenced in these games the lengthy sequence of three-figure contributions by subscribing 113 not out.

"Worthy Beaghley,
Who is quite at the top;
With the bat he's first rate, a brick wall at long stop."

says the topical versifier of the time. In 1822, the gentlemen, not in the least daunted, again essayed to meet their foeman on level terms, and beat them by six wickets—and this is notable because they never repeated their triumph, with eleven a-side, for twenty years. At this date—1822—Mr. Ward, M.P., Lord Frederick Beauclerk, and Mr. H. Budd were in the zenith of their powers. The games were played at irregular intervals until 1829, but from that date I can find no break in the yearly combats of the great unpaid and the famous paid.

THE LIGHTS OF OTHER DAYS.

Between 1822 and 1842 the Players were much the superior, and all sorts of devices were resorted to in order to produce an artificial equality. The Gentlemen were allowed 16, 17, and 18 men, and moreover, they had the assistance of such yeomen as Lillywhite, Broadbridge, and Fuller Pilch. In 1831, the Players had but nine men to eleven, and next year the Players defended wickets 27 inches high, by 8 inches wide, while their antagonists' stumps were five inches less in height and two in breadth. Still the Players won. But this experiment was repeated in a more exaggerated form in 1837. Mr. W. Ward was of opinion that the better batsmen ought to defend the bigger wicket, and as every schoolboy knows this match is styled, "Ward's Folly," for still the Players won. The latter defended wickets a yard high and a foot in breadth—hence the title, "The Barn Door Match"—while the Gentlemen's wickets were 27 inches by 8 inches. Still the amateurs were thrashed, and that in a single innings with ten runs to spare. That in 1838 when the unpaid had the help of Pilch, Cobbett, and Wenman, was absolutely the last battle in which any odds were given. The rivals had fought on even terms for three years before the Gentlemen won by 95 runs in 1842—a feat to which I have already alluded. During the next seven seasons the contests were of a much more open character, and the Gentlemen gained their share of the spoil. We have been much surprised of late to see Alfred Shaw, who will be 52 in August, re-appear in first-class cricket with success. Let me tell you that Lillywhite assisted the Players in these matches until he was 57, and in 1845, when he was 53, he took twelve of the Gentlemen's wickets for 96 runs. In 1846, George Parr and William Clarke first appeared for the Players, who were, however, beaten by one wicket. George Parr was the legitimate successor to Fuller Pilch, and the "Old Lion of the North," became the foremost batsman in England. It was Clarke who persuaded Parr to take to cricket. Parr, however, did not require much persuasion, for I once asked him what induced him to adopt cricket. His reply was to the effect that it was because he did not like work. Old William Clarke, with his one eye, was a "rum 'un." He was passionately fond of bowling and money. George Parr told me that he never knew when to take himself off, and he detested parting with money when once it got into his fingers. Still Clarke was a wonderful slow bowler, although Richard Daft thinks that R. C. Tinley was better. Clarke knew the philosophy embodied in Norman Gale's lines:—

"Toss him down a slow, you see,
He's sure to have a go, you see;
And ten to one the trick is done
By just a bit of brains, you see!"

In 1849—the last time that Lillywhite and Pilch played—the Gentlemen actually forced the Players to follow on, and beat them by an innings and 40 runs. In 1853, the Professionals were routed by 60 runs, and the game is memorable from the fact that the amateurs never changed their bowlers. What was the force which enabled the Gentlemen to approach the standard of their whilom conquerors? The force took the shape of a giant of a man known to posterity as Alfred Mynn, who helped the Gentlemen for 20 years, his last appearance in these matches being in 1852. Alfred Mynn was the Grace of his period, and, what is more, the amateurs were no match for their foemen again until the invincible "W. G."—the Leviathan, the Napoleon of cricket—came to the rescue. May I be pardoned if I say that Alfred Mynn, of illustrious ancestry, stood 6ft. 1in. and weighed 19 stones on an average. He was the single-wicket champion of the day; a fearless and determined hitter, and a fast and effective bowler. Bishop Montgomery, an old Harrovian, says that "his bowling came upon the mass of the cricket public with startling effect. There was not anything like it either for extraordinary rapidity of pace or accuracy of length and general steadiness." He was, too, a man of a charming disposition.

THE HALCYON DAYS OF THE GENTLEMEN.

After 1853 the next most important event was the institution of another Gentlemen-and-Players match. Hitherto all of them had been decided at Lord's, but in 1857 a similar tourney was instituted at the Oval, and ever since the Oval and the Lord's match have been the classic fixtures, although matches under this title have taken place at the now defunct "Prince's," at Brighton, Scarborough, Hastings, and other places. To these, however, I do not propose to refer. Through the "fifties" the Players secured victories one after the other with a monotonous regularity which, wonderful to relate, did not kill the match. And the "sixties" appeared to produce similar results, until a change came over the scene in 1865. A greater than Mynn had arisen, and at the Oval in 1865, on the invitation of the Surrey club, Mr. W. G. Grace made his first appearance for the Gentlemen, who were nevertheless defeated by 118 runs. Still at Lord's within a few days the amateurs broke their long spell of ill-luck since 1853, and won by eight wickets. Now mark the effect of the advent of the most celebrated run-getter of any age, to say nothing of his gently-lobbed up deceptive bowling, his value as a captain, his fielding at point, and his stimulating moral effect upon a team. Between the Lord's fixture of 1865, and the Oval contest of 1883—both inclusive—there were 37 matches of which the Gentlemen won 25, and the Players only four, while seven were drawn, and one resulted in a tie. In 1866, the Gentlemen followed their innings at the Oval and yet won their first battle on this enclosure. Between 1866 and 1874 the "pros" never had a victory. In 1879, Messrs. A. G. Steel and Evans bowled unchanged throughout, and their side won by an innings and 126 runs, while in 1880 the Players had their first success at the Oval since 1865. After 1883 Mr. Grace's powers as a batsman were not quite so brilliant, and the bowling capabilities of his associates were so poor that the less said about them the better. The Players on the other hand became stronger than ever, especially taking all departments of the game. Indeed

ENTERTAINMENT TO DR. BLANEY.

An entertainment was given by the Gaen Uttejak Mandali (Native Philharmonic Society), on Saturday evening, to Dr. Thomas Blaney, in recognition of the honour of a C.I.E., conferred upon him by Government. Dr. Blaney is a life-member of the club, and in spite of the inclement weather a large number of members and their friends assembled at the club premises to testify to the esteem in which he is generally held. The artistic genius of Mr. Fakirjee Dinshaw, assisted by other members of the reception committee, had converted the hall of harmony into a lovely scene. Plants, flowers, palm-leaves, and bunting were made to appear to the best advantage in the soft light of lamps of variegated colours. A special song was composed in honour of the guest of the evening by Mr. Pheroshaw Bottlewala, the poet-laureate of the club, in whose unavoidable absence the piece was creditably rendered by Mr. Vishnu Bhatkhande. The first part of the entertainment consisted of songs by children and the second part of songs by several members of the club.

When the company adjourned to the refreshment room, Mr. Jamsetjee C. Cama, the president of the Society, proposed the health of Dr. Blaney. He said that they were assembled that evening to do honour to a representative of the European community of Bombay, who by his charitable actions and deeds, by his sympathy and kindness towards the natives of this country, and by the eminent services rendered to the public, had won the respect, esteem, and confidence of the various races inhabiting this city. (Cheers.) Dr. Blaney by his talents and intellect, by his industry, by his sturdy independence of character, following no dictates but those of his generous heart, had raised himself to the foremost rank in Bombay from an humble beginning unaided by influence or wealth. Dr. Blaney was a self-made man in every sense of the word. (Hear, hear.) He had fought the battle of life relying solely upon himself. He need not recount to them the life and career of Dr. Blaney, to which ample justice had been done by the press, and on behalf of the public by the talented and versatile Mr. Acworth, the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, who from his force of character and broadness of views is one of the leading spirits of every important movement in Bombay. (Applause.) But he (the speaker) could not refrain from noting that this grand old European citizen of Bombay had rendered to it one service of immeasurable value. He had saved this city from a water monopoly by foreign capitalists. (Applause.) More than Tansa, more than any other service rendered by the worthy doctor, the greatest, in the speaker's opinion, has been the saving of Bombay from this water monopoly. Dr. Blaney's unaffected conduct, his untiring industry, his large heartedness, his generous assistance to the poor and distressed, to the sick, to the widow and orphan, had been done justice to by the citizens of Bombay, in whose memory the good old doctor will live for generations. (Applause.) The honour done to Dr. Blaney by the Government, following close upon the honour done to him by the citizens of Bombay, had gladdened the heart of everybody. They all sincerely congratulated the doctor on the distinction conferred upon him by Government, which had set the seal of its approbation, as it were, on his good works. The president concluded by expressing a fervent hope that Dr. Blaney would be spared to them for many more years to come, that he might continue to devote his talents and unique experience to the best interests of the city, which he loved so dearly and knew so well. (Loud applause.)

The toast was received very warmly with much cheering.

Dr. Blaney, who was received with cheers, said: Mr. Jamsetjee Cama, Fellow-Members of this Club, and Visiting Friends,—I owe you my sincere thanks for the cordial manner in which you have received the eloquent speech of the president, and for the hearty manner in which you have responded to the toast which he proposed. Your kindness in giving me this entertainment is just what might be expected of the generous impulses which influence the hearts of the Parsee community, and in taking this opportunity of offering me your congratulations on the distinction which her Majesty the Queen-Empress has been graciously pleased to confer on me, you have added to the honour which has been done me by the citizens of Bombay—yourselves amongst the number—in erecting a statue to me near the Victoria Terminus. Your president has alluded to that statue in kindly terms. It is, indeed, a unique honour, done to a living non-official citizen who cannot reward any of his fellow-citizens who have done him this great honour. When I pass that statue, as I do every day, my heart fills with gratitude to my fellow-citizens; my head bends in humility because I feel I have been rewarded very far beyond my deserts, and that I have not served the people of this city as much as I ought. Your president has referred to the occasion when this city was saved from the life-long grasp of a European water syndicate who wished to buy out the people's water rights and thereafter to fix them with an unvarying and oppressive water rate. A writer in the *Times of India* has made you familiar with some of the details of that scheme, confirming and expanding the information which was given in that journal in May last, when describing some of the incidents of my life. Your president has given me the credit of extinguishing the London syndicate and of saving the people of Bombay the infliction of an oppressive water rate for many generations. The action I took was simple, and it was that of calling a meeting of the majority of the members of the Corporation, and explaining to them the financial difference that exists between holding our own water-supply and the holding of that water-supply by a water monopoly company. I need hardly say that I was addressing a meeting that was familiar with the subject. The object of the meeting was to induce the Corporation members to hold together and vote together at the proper time. If I succeeded in securing this object the credit is due to the Corporation majority without whose help I could do nothing. The mere organization of the meeting, and securing the votes of willing members, is not such a great service as to entitle me to all the praise the partiality of your president has bestowed upon me. It is true that the citizens of London were then striving to free themselves from the grip of the water companies and found the purchase money a very heavy indemnification. The first demand of the companies was, if I remember rightly, for £29,000,000. As this demand was not accepted, each subsequent demand increased by one or more millions, and in a recent reference as to the buying out price, most of the companies refused to name the figure. That figure is now probably £40,000,000. Bombay may have been saved lakhs, or crores, of a prospective water taxation, as your president has put it, but if the water rate-payers of Bombay have been saved anything, and if keeping off the London syndicate was a great service or a great success, I desire to impress upon you that the whole credit of the service and the success rests with the enlightened and public-spirited majority of the Corporation, one at least of whom is now in this assembly smiling assent. Your president has referred to me as a representative of the European community. This may be true enough as far as my nationality is concerned. But in all public matters I have endeavoured to sink my nationality, and have tried to keep before my mind the welfare of this great city and to regard myself as a citizen whose bounden duty it was and is to advance the interests of Bombay in every way in my power. I have come short of this ideal, but my fellow-citizens have pardoned all my shortcomings and have, like your president, extolled my every day work into great virtues. I thank you, gentlemen, for the great honour you have done me on this occasion, and desire to assure you I will remember your goodness and generosity as long as I live. (Loud and prolonged cheering.)

It was then announced by the president that Prince Samatsingjee, who was one of the guests that evening, had consented to become a life-member of the Society. The entertainment concluded at a late hour. A word of praise is due to Mr. Cursetjee D. Kambatta, whose untiring and hearty zeal has contributed in no small degree to the welfare of the club, and who, with the other members of the reception committee, was unremitting in his exertions to make the entertainment a success.

"Aggrieved" writes:—It is time that a stop should put to a pestilent nuisance on the Thames. Year after year you will find gardeners, who care nothing for our river, clipping their lawns and trundling their barrow loads to the stream's edge, there to be swiftly converted into mud. Commend me to short grass as a swift mud-former. And this goes on weekly upon hundreds of lawns, for a good hundred miles, execrated by the fly-fisher, and cared for by no one else. It should be the duty of all to stop the nuisance, and of the Government to fine the misdoers.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a Bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

HIGH COURT.—Original Side.

(Before the Hon. the acting Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran.)

THE LIABILITY OF THE DRAWEE OF A "HUNDI."

Ganeshdas Ramnarayen and others vs. Luxminarayen and Bhowanidas Hurdas.

Their Lordships delivered judgment on a reference made in this suit by Mr. Chitty, Chief Judge of the Bombay Small Causes Court, who heard the case in the court below. It was a suit brought by the plaintiffs as the last bona fide holders for value of a certain hundi for Rs. 1,000, to recover the same from the defendants, the drawer and drawee, respectively, of the hundi. As on reading the plaint, there appeared to be no immediate cause of action against the drawer, the first defendant, the claim as against him was withdrawn, and the suit proceeded against the drawee, the second defendant. The Chief Judge passed a decree for the plaintiffs for Rs. 1,010 with costs; and at the request of the defendant, stated a case for the High Court. Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Nicholson, and Bowen, appeared for the plaintiffs; and the Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishunker and Kanga, appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Justice Bayley, in delivering the decision of their Lordships, after hearing the arguments of counsel, said:—From the case stated by the Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay, it appears that on the 8th December, 1893, the plaintiff's firm at Sholapore, having bought a Shah-jog hundi for Rs. 1,000 and paid full value for it, endorsed it in favour of Ramrakh Ramkissen, their agent in Bombay, for realization, and on the same day sent it to him by post. At the same time a post card was sent advising the despatch of the hundi. Neither letter nor post card arrived at their destination. The hundi had been stolen or intercepted during the transit, the name of Ramrakh Ramkissen expunged and that of Dwarkadas Laljee substituted. Not hearing of their arrival, the plaintiffs' firm sent a second post card, in reply to which their agents stated that no hundi had been received. The plaintiffs at Sholapore, thereupon, on the 14th December, 1893, went to the drawer and demanded a petha (duplicate). The drawer, however, having by that time received the khoka (receipted hundi) from the defendant declined to give a petha. The plaintiffs' man then came to Bombay to make inquiries, and it then appeared that the hundi had been presented to the defendants on the 9th December, 1893, by some person giving his name as Dwarkadas Laljee and giving an address in Hanuman Gully, and that defendant had sent the money there by his man who paid it to some one whom he took to be the cashier of Dwarkadas Lalji. On defendant's man going there again with plaintiffs' man no trace of any person, known as Dwarkadas Lalji, could be found, nor were his whereabouts discovered. The Chief Judge was of opinion that defendant having admittedly paid the amount of the hundi without any inquiry to a person who was not Shah, and having received the khoka with an endorsement of payment, and having returned the same to the drawer had been guilty of conversion of the hundi and was liable to the plaintiffs, the lawful owners thereof in trover. He was also of opinion that it did not alter the character of the hundi that it was endorsed for realization in favour of a particular individual, and that that fact could not absolve the defendant of the duty which would otherwise lie upon him of making inquiries as to the respectability and position of the payee. The hundi which is in the Marwadi language and character, is not made payable to any particular person by name, but according to the translation annexed to the proceedings, states "immediately on the receipt of the hundi please pay the money in hundi currency to the Shah." Now, the meaning of a hundi made payable to Shah and the usage in regard to such documents among native merchants on this side of India was very fully considered in a case which came before Sir Joseph Arnold in 1869, in which a large body of evidence was given on the subject. Daolatram vs. Shriram Bulakidas Khemchand, 6 Bombay H C 24, and as Section 1 of "the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881" (Act XXVI of 1881) states that nothing in that Act contained affects any local usage relating to any instrument in an Oriental language, unless such usages are excluded by any words in the body of the instrument which indicate an intention that the legal relations of the parties thereto shall be governed by that Act, and no such words are to be found in the hundi in question, the usage proved as well as the decision in that case affords a guide which this court can avail itself of in the determination of the points submitted for our consideration by the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court. In his very able judgment in that case Sir Joseph Arnold said (para. 25), that hundis made payable to Shah, Shah-jogi differ from bills of exchange in one very material circumstance amongst others, that as a general rule "the acceptance of the drawee is not written across them, so as thereby to give them an additional degree of mercantile credit, and to that extent make it just to impose an additional degree of liability on the acceptor," and "that as a general rule hundis are very frequently not presented for acceptance before they are presented for payment, that is, they are either due or overdue. It is also stated, said the learned Judge, that the name of the Shah or person who has bought or holds the hundi must always be endorsed on it before it is presented. At page 27, he says, "it will be convenient to advert to those points in which both parties substantially agree. And first as to the very important point of the meaning attached in the Hindu mercantile world to the formula 'payable to Shah.' Now the result of the evidence on both sides as to this point, supported by the learned etymological evidence of Mr. Mahji Pandurang, is clearly this that Shah means a responsible and respectable person, a man of worth and substance known in the bazaar. A hundi payable to Shah is paid on the responsibility of the Shah. If he be not known to the drawee inquiry is to be made about him, and the amount of the hundi is not paid till that inquiry is satisfactorily answered, or till some one known to the drawee is found to identify him or speak to his responsibility." The defendant was well aware of the existence of this usage, as it was alleged on his behalf at the hearing that the custom of merchants had changed with respect to the necessity which previously existed of making due enquiries before payment of a Shah-jog hundi, but the Chief Judge states that the defendant had entirely failed to prove any such change of custom, and that his witnesses called for that purpose were utterly unreliable. The Advocate-General, who appeared for the defendant in the argument in this court, relied upon a dictum of Sir Barnes Peacock, C.J., reported in VII Bengal L.R. 289 Note III, to the effect that the hundi in that case would pass at any rate prior to acceptance by deli very, the hundi there was drawn in Bombay on a firm in Calcutta and was payable fifty-one days after date in favour of Sewdas Damoni. The case was decided in 1865, four years before the decision of Sir J. Arnold, and it is difficult from the report to discover whether the hundi there was or was not a Shah-jogi hundi. The words Shah-jogi or shah do not occur anywhere in the report, and if the hundi in that case was not a Shah-jogi one, the expression of opinion of Sir Barnes Peacock would be extra judicial and of no binding authority. In a case which came before the Appellate Court at Calcutta in 1871, Thakurdas vs. Futteh Mull, 7 Bengal L. R. 275, the dictum of Sir Barnes Peacock, C.J., was relied on on behalf of the defendant, but the court said that it was not clear how that expression of opinion was pertinent to the case before the court, and that it supposed that the court never meant to lay down that under Hindu law every one who took the hundi, even though he obtained it by fraud, would be treated as a "Shah-jog." The judges said (p. 282): "Then who answers to the term 'Shah-jog' unless it be the person designated by real (not fictitious endorsements? And when a Hindu maker or rightful owner of a hundi payable in terms to the shah-jog endorses it as sold or sent to A he obviously means to pass the right of dealing with the hundi to A alone (p. 303) . . . . "I certainly am not aware (said Phear, J, in delivering the judgment of the court) of any rule of Hindu law customary or otherwise, which would have the effect of making the word "shah-jog" mean payable to bearer, quite independently of the endorsements (p. 304). Reliance was also placed on behalf of the defendant on Sec. 85 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. That section says "where a cheque payable to order purports to be endorsed by or on behalf of the payee, the drawee is discharged by payment in due course. Assuming that that section might be applicable to a Marwady hundi, the hundi in the present case, we may remark, is not a cheque, and is not payable to order, but to the Shah. By Section 6 a cheque is defined to be a bill of exchange drawn on a specified banker, a bill of exchange is by Section 5 stated to be an instrument directing a certain person to pay a certain sum of money to or to the order of a certain person or to the bearer of the instrument, whereas this hundi is payable to the Shah, and, as already noticed, Sir Joseph Arnold points out how Bills of Exchange differ from a hundi like the one now in question. Then by Section 85 the drawee is discretionary only "by payment in due course." And by Section 10 "payment in due course" means payment without negligence to any person in possession thereof under circumstances which do not afford a reasonable ground for believing that he is not entitled to receive payment of the amount therein mentioned. In the present case payment to Dwarkadas Laljee was not "payment in due course," as the defendant was bound by the custom of Hindu merchants to make inquiries as to the person who presented the hundi to him for payment, and the Chief Judge has found that the defendant admittedly paid the amount of the hundi without enquiry as to the respecability or position of the person to whom he paid; and moreover he found as a fact that the defendant was negligent in not detecting the forged endorsement on the hundi inasmuch as it was apparent on the most cursory glance that some name had been expunged and the name of Dwarkadas Laljee written over it in a handwriting different to that of the rest of the endorsement. He also found that the defendant's own witnesses said that they never looked to the endorsement, but only to the body of the hundi. The Chief Judge added that no authority had been quoted to him, nor was any cited to us, in support of the proposition that a Shah-jogi hundee loses its character as such by being endorsed in favour of a particular person. We think that the Chief Judge was justified in holding upon the authority of Lovell vs. Martin, 4 Taunt 799, that the defendant had been guilty of conversion of the hundi and was liable to the plaintiffs, the lawful owners thereof in trover. A similiar point was decided in April, 1894, in England. There the payee of a crossed cheque specially endorsed it to the plaintiffs and posted it to him. A stranger having obtained possession of the cheque during the course of transmission, obliterated the endorsement to the plaintiffs, and having substituted a special endorsement to himself, presented it at the defendant's bank, and requested them to collect it for him. They did so, and handed the money over to him. In an action brought by the plaintiffs for conversion, it was held that the defendants were liable for the amount of the cheque. Kliensworth, Sons and Co. vs. Comptoir National D'Escompte De Paris (1894). 2 Q. B. 157. We, therefore, agree with the view taken by the Chief Judge and answar the questions he had submitted to this court thus:—We hold; (1) That the circumstances of the case amount to a conversion of the hundi on the part of the defendant. (2). That the defendant is liable to refund to the plaintiffs the amount of the hundi. (3). That (the hundi being payable by endorsement to Dwarkadas Laljee) the defendant is not discharged by such payment. (4). That the hundi continued to be a Shah-jogi hundi after being endorsed to a particular person. It is unnecessary to return any answers to the fifth and sixth questions. The costs of this reference will be costs in the case to be taxed on the Original Side of this Court.

THE GOHNA LAKE.

So far the course of events at the Gohna Lake has been almost exactly what was foretold by the experts who visited the place many weeks ago. They then said that the danger of a flood would not arise until the water had risen to the height of the upper stratum, 150 feet in depth, which was composed of pulverised rock, shale, and earth, topped by a layer of fine dust. This forecast has been quite justified. The lake rose steadily without any extensive percolation through the dam until the water-level had passed the 150 feet limit. Then the percolation increased very rapidly, and now, apparently, the "tail" of the dam, that is, the slope on the side further from the lake, is completely saturated. This means that the water is daily finding its way in greater volume through the upper stratum, and cutting underground channels through the loose debris. Taking the rise last week, 24 feet, the water-level by to-day must be about 120 feet below the lowest point of the dam, a considerable barrier thus remaining to be topped. The interest of the situation is now approaching its climax. The "tail" of the dam will be eroded more and more daily as the percolation progresses, and torrents should form of considerable size.

These will cut deep channels for themselves, but as fast as they are formed, the sides will fall in and masses of the saturated rubbish will be carried down the gorge.

A similar action will be going on underground. The streams of water hidden from sight will form their own channels, into which there will be a constant falling of small rocks and earth from above. As this goes on it is quite possible that the upper surface of the dam will begin to show signs of falling in, particularly at a distance from the lake. The rise in the lake last week was at the rate of between three and four feet a day, and we have yet to see whether the loss by percolation will now be sufficiently great to reduce this rate. If the rise continues steadily, there will probably be no great flood until the dam is actually topped, but one must not ignore the chance of some great rainstorm in the hills, in which case the lake might receive an unusually large volume of water. Of course, the area of the lake itself grows larger and larger every day, and thus the effect of the streams which feed it is lessened so far as a rapid rise at the dam is concerned; but a sudden downpour of twenty inches or so of rain in a few hours—and such falls are not uncommon in the Himalayas—would more than neutralise the safety arising from the greater area. In any case the next three or four weeks should witness the solution of the Gohna problem.—*pioneer.*

A DIABOLICAL MURDER.

Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Banerji, in the High Court, N.-W. P., Baldeo, Jugal, Buddha, Bhup Singh, Chet Ram, Kishora, and Bihari, all Brahmins, appealed from the judgment of the Sessions Judge of Agra of the 14th May last convicting them of the murder of Bhure (brother of Baldeo, appellant), Mussammat Gujri (daughter-in-law of Baldeo), and their infant child, by roasting them alive in their house, and sentencing them to death.

Mr. Strachey, barrister-at-law, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown, and Mr. Dwarka Nath Banerji, barrister-at-law, for Jugal, Buddha, Bihari, and Bhup Singh. The other appellants were unrepresented.

Mr. Banerji went over the evidence in the case, and argued that Baldeo was the only one of the accused present when the crime was committed.

Mr. Strachey then addressed the court on the subject of punishment. He pointed out that the presence of the child in the house to the knowledge of appellants was an important consideration. He admitted that probably they did not in any way regard the presence of the child, and it would be for their Lordships to consider what bearing the matter had on the question of punishment.

The Chief Justice, after giving the details of the crime, said:—There is absolutely no doubt that these men were most properly convicted of murder. They took the lives of three people. The only question for us is as to the punishment. There was here beyond doubt the gravest and grossest provocation, but it was not sudden provocation, and in taking the lives of these persons murder was committed. We cannot avoid giving effect to what one must feel was influencing the mind of every member of that party. They had a heavy and continual scandal of the worst kind existing in their family in the village, assisted by the two persons living in the family house. Under the circumstances, although this was a deliberate and cruel murder, we consider we are not bound to confirm the death sentence in this case. We set aside the sentence of death, and in lieu thereof we sentence each of these men to be transported for the term of his natural life.

AFGHAN NEWS.

Information reaches us from Jellalabad that General Ghulam Haider is still at Asmar, that his eyes are still bad; but the road towards Kafiristan which he ordered to be made is nearly half-finished. The Governor of Jellalabad has been gathering Aljaris to help in the road-making.

The reinforcements (two regiments, whose arrival at Jellalabad en route to Asmar was previously announced) have arrived at Asmar and encamped in the fort.

The Amir is said to be purchasing all the opium procurable at Jellalabad at Rs. 30 per seer, and selling it to license holders at Rs. 60 per seer. He has also, it is stated, passed orders prohibiting the export of opium into India, under severe penalties, while if any man sells it without license his property will be confiscated.

The Amir is in good health at Kabul, and matters are quiet in Afghanistan.

Later information reaches us from Jellalabad that General Mir Ata Khan, who is at present Commandant of the troops at Kabul, has been appointed with four additional infantry regiments and two of cavalry to further reinforce General Ghulam Haider Khan at Asmar, and assist him in his work, on account of the latter's illness of the eyes. Half of this reinforcement had reached Jellalabad on the 12th, and the other half was expected immediately with General Mir Ata Khan. —*C. and M. Gazette.*

The Lahore paper hears that very acceptable intelligence has been received from Cawnpore that some of the cloth-merchants there are again beginning to order goods on the indent forms used by the import agents; and that a very strong belief is current in the station that the trade union formed there by the Marwari dealers is almost sure to be abolished in a very short time. Cawnpore was the last to join the union, and is likely to be the first to resume friendly connections with the import firms. The Delhi trades unionists have decided not to permit any body to deal from a certain member of their community, because he has refused to abide by the rules of the society. This dealer has, however, a great deal of common sense, and instead of being frightened by this threat, has very wisely declared his intention about taking legal proceedings against the community for unjustly interfering with and stopping his trade. His resolution is commendable, and it would be well for the dealers themselves if others followed his example.

Miss Ellen Terry, the great actress, writes:—"I have used Koko for the Hair for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling, promotes its growth, and is a most pleasant dressing imaginable." This testimonial speaks for itself. No lady or gentleman should be without Koko. It is specially suited for a hot climate, being cooling and refreshing, and it cleanses the head of dandruff.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

From the beginning of the current financial year to the end of May last the exports of bullion from British India exceeded the imports by nearly 77 lakhs of rupees. Exports of gold amounted to over 112 lakhs, as against less than 41 lakhs imported, while the silver exports exceeded 31 lakhs as against 102 lakhs imported. Silver to the value of about 9¼ lakhs was coined in the mints during the same period.

Mr. George W. Noel, in his Indian yarn report, dated Shanghai, 28th June, says:—The market has been active during the interval, the northern buyers being the chief operators again, but assisted somewhat by the Szechuen dealers, who have thought it better to secure a few before the rapidly diminishing stock entirely disappears. Supplies are coming in very slowly, and the enhanced value of the dollar, in relation to the tael, prohibits shipments from Hongkong to this. Prices have consequently ruled very firm here, an advance of a tael all round being paid for No. 20, and about half a tael for the lower counts. Our neighbours, the Japanese, are not letting the grass grow under their feet. For some little time past they have been sending over small trial shipments of the suitable counts, which have met with such a favourable reception on account of their very superior colour and finish, that there has been no difficulty in obtaining large orders now that the export duty has been taken off. Already some 2,500 bales have been contracted for, mostly reverse spinnings, 16s. and 14s. at dollars. 69·50 for the former and a tael less for the latter. For the present it is the intention to confine themselves to the requirements of this part of the country, which consumes a large quantity of that style of yarn; and no doubt by its superiority it will soon oust the Indian production from the market, but as soon as they have presses that will enable them to pack the usual 40 bundle bales, they will be prepared to go further afield.

Mr. G. C. Cotes, Deputy Superintendent of the Indian Museum, has compiled a valuable monograph on "Silk" for the Imperial Institute series of commercial hand-books. The work is intended to give a brief account of the main facts of interest connected with the silk industry of India, and to serve as an introduction to the exhaustive article on this subject contributed by Dr. Watt to the "Dictionary of Economic Products," and the author has succeeded in compressing an astonishingly large amount of information into a very few pages.

Donald M. Gasper, proprietor and editor of the *Sunday Times*, was placed on his trial before Mr. Pearson, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, on Thursday, charged by the Bengal Government with an offence under Sections 292 and 293 of the Penal Code. Both sides were represented by counsel: Mr. T. A. Apcar for the prosecution, and Mr. A. P. Gasper for the defence. Mr. Apcar opened at considerable length, and after referring to authorities and previous cases of obscene publications, he said he would read extracts from the last seven issues of the paper. Mr. Gasper: I object to reference being made to any items in any other issue than that of the 15th July, as that issue was the only matter in regard to which the application was made against my client.—The Court: You are also called upon to answer other charges if made.—Mr. Gasper: I submit not. We know of one charge only, that with reference to the issue of July 15. We are not prepared to meet others. —The Court: You will have plenty of opportunity of meeting them. I am not bound by the fact that the warrant was issued in regard to the paper of the 15th. I can take up any matter before me. You are not prejudiced in the slightest degree.—Mr. Apcar then proceeded to read extracts, on which he animadverted very strongly, using such terms as "unadulterated filth," "revolting garbage," "teeming obscenity and indecency."—Evidence was then called to prove publication and the seizure of the papers in the office; and the case was adjourned to Monday.

We are reminded every rainy season, writes the Lahore paper, that our railway system is very unsatisfactory so far as the Punjab and our frontier on the north-west is concerned. The summer is the only period when operations can be conducted over the passes beyond our frontier. During that season our railways, for want of sufficient waterways, are liable to, and, as a rule, suffer from, constant breaks and interruptions. Under these circumstances alternative routes are a necessity of vital importance, and wherever they can be obtained no time should be lost in providing them. We must have a loop line from Ludhiana to Ferozpore; we must have, sooner or later, the narrow gauge railway from Ferozpore to Bhatinda replaced by the broad gauge; Sind must be linked with the Bombay Presidency, whose army corps is to garrison it, by a line joining Kotri and Ahmedabad; and the N.-W. R. must be provided with an alternative line to that which is always liable to inundations from the Indus. Suppose a regiment of British soldiers had been needed, a fortnight ago, urgently at the front, and that its location was Umballa. It might have gone to Bhatinda, *viâ* Rajpura and Patiala, and, changing gauges at Bhatinda, get on to Lahore, *viâ* Ferozpore, breaking gauge again at the latter station. Suppose a battery of artillery or a cavalry regiment had been wanted to move up north; with broken railways and changes of gauge, their movements would be exceedingly slow, and might be next to impossible.

A few months ago, the Bengal Chamber of Commerce addressed a letter to the local Government protesting against the procedure adopted in the enquiry into the collision between the Nubia and Nadir. The Chamber complained that representatives of the owners of the steamers were refused admittance to the preliminary enquiry, and that the proceedings were informal and irregular. In reply the Bengal Government has stated that the preliminary enquiry is entirely informal, and is not bound by any laws of evidence or rules of procedure. It partakes rather of a police than a judicial enquiry, and the depositions need not be taken on oath. The Port Officer is empowered to exclude the representatives of the ship or ships concerned, if he considers this advisable, but unless there is a special reason for this course one representative for each ship concerned may be admitted.

The small committee which recently inspected Lansdowne is, it is understood, likely to report favourably upon it as a cantonment capable of receiving a third battalion of Gurkhas. Some outlay may be necessary in order to provide a sufficient water-supply, but there are fine springs in the neighbouring hills and a few miles of iron-piping can easily be laid. It seems certain, then, that the 9th Gurkha Rifles will not spend another hot weather in Lucknow, but will be located at Lansdowne with the 2nd battalion of the 3rd Gurkhas and the 39th Garhwal Rifles. There will thus be in the North-West Provinces within easy marching distance of the railway three battalions which can always be used for service without interfering with the compulsory garrison of the United Provinces. This will be a great point gained. Lansdowne itself could be denuded of all but men at the depots without the least risk. The road up the hill needs improving, as it is at present little better than a mountain tract; but this the military authorities can see to at an early date. A ten-foot military rood for eighteen or twenty miles is all that is required, so as to unable men to march quickly and transport animals to pass along with baggage. Lansdowne should become a favourite station with officers who are fortunate enough to be posted to the three battalions above enumerated, as the climate is delightful for the greater part of the year and the rainfall is not excessive during the monsoon.

At an initial cost of £143,000, the Corporation of Glasgow has assumed the direct control of the City Tramways. The project has, so far, involved an outlay of nearly £300,000 for building purposes, new plant, &c., and further expenditure is yet to be anticipated ere satisfactory working can be attained. The new cars are an immense improvement on the old, being pronounced by experts to be models of perfection of their kind. Drivers and conductors will be paid alike, at a fixed wage of 24s. per week (with an additional 4s. 6d. for Sunday service), their hours of working being ten per day. Mr. John Young, late Superintendent of the Cleansing Committee, has been appointed general manager. This democratic experiment will, no doubt, be watched with the keenest interest by other towns.

A writer in the French Press has been reading up the works of the Persian poet Sadi, after whom M. Carnot was named, and he has found several allusions applicable to the circumstances of the late President's life. It is well known that Sadi, although he succeeded, by all accounts, in living more than a hundred years, was of a pessimistic disposition. There are many warnings in his writings against ambition, against setting too great a value on life, and so forth. "The world," he said, "is but the bridge that leads to another life; do not act, therefore, as though you were to remain in it for ever. This earth is a road; walk along it without stopping, with a firm and rapid step like a good traveller." In a fable, called the Fable of the Flag and the Carpet, the poet dwells on the advantages of a lowly position. The flag was furious with the carpet, which it accused of insolence and selfishness. "I have not a moment's peace," said the flag; "in every expedition I march beneath the sun or rain, at the head of armies. You, on the other hand, repose luxuriously in the company of beautiful slaves, brilliant as the moon and perfumed like the jasmine." And the carpet replied—"If I get repose, it is because I am humbly spread out and trodden upon upon the floor of the palace, instead of raising my head to the sky like you, full of pride and glory. Whoever will raise himself above others must not complain if he is exposed to peril and tossed about by the winds."

A solemn service has (a Paris correspondent states) been held at the Rue de la Victoire Synagogue, on the occasion of the tragical death of M. Carnot. The Grand Rabbi of France delivered a remarkable eulogy on the late President, who on the last day of his life, said to a Jewish deputation that he stove to be essentially liberal and impartial. The Jews owed a personal debt of gratitude to M. Carnot. In the midst of the assaults of Anti-Semiticism which they have recently sustained, M. Carnot never ceased to give them pledges of his justice and good-will. The Grand Rabbi, continuing, said—"Like the admirable and holy Pontiff who presides with such nobility over the destinies of Christianity, and invites all men of good-will, without distinction of origin or faith, to join him in the work of social charity and reconciliation, President Carnot called upon all Frenchmen to co-operate with him for the prosperity and honour of France."

The other day, in Vienna, the trial began of a number of persons charged with being concerned in the theft of pictures painted by, and belonging to, Professor Franz Lenbach, the famous portrait painter. A correspondent writes:—The court looked like a well-stocked picture gallery. Of course, the galleries were crowded with art patrons and literary persons. The accused are Professor Lenbach's porter, a painter of Nuremberg, named Zanki, who prompted him, and several dealers in antiquities who bought the stolen pictures, one of them living in Chicago. During five years the porter stole a large number of pictures, an exact list of which can no longer be made. They are sketches from life and finished portraits of the Queen of Italy, the Emperor William the First, the Emperor Frederick, William the Second, and Mr. Gladstone, Bismarck, the Prince Regent of Bavaria, and many others. The porter sold them for trifling amounts, or for tabacco and eatables. For the Queen of Italy he received fifteen marks. For others between five and twenty-five marks. He confesses that the pictures in the court are only a small portion of those that were really stolen. He considered them old and without value, and that he was doing nothing wrong in taking them. He admits having cut large pictures not in court out of frames. A life-sized Emperor Frederick he particularly remembers. Zanki and the dealers declare that they considered these pictures worthless to Professor Lenbach.

A Vienna correspondent writes:—A sad family tragedy was enacted in Graz two days ago. Major von Popovitz had been a brave soldier in his time, so that the Emperor ennobled him, and he was conspicuous in the finding of the Hungarian Crown jewels and Royal insignia which Kossuth buried on flying from Hungarian soil. He had only one son, who, as first lieutenant, had to quit the army for his disorderly life, and subsequently showed himself absolutely unable to reform. The old couple adopted a boy by the son's first marriage, whose second wife finding him incorrigible, returned to her parents and obtained a separation. Deprived of all means of subsistence the son, some months ago, went to stay with his parents, and caused them to incur debts to provide him with money. The old people felt so unhappy after awhile at this state of things that they went to the river, tied themselves together with ropes, and drowned themselves.

Prince Roland Bonaparte is, a Paris correspondent writes, building a splendid and spacious palace in the Avenue d'Iena. His garden is contiguous to the villa built by the late M. Grevy. The future residence of Roland Bonaparte is, structurally speaking, nearly finished. It stands on the Trocadero Ridge. The windows farthest from the street command a splendid view of Paris and its southern and south-western environs. The situation is the best in the West-end. "I was told what was paid for the ground per yard, but the sum is so enormous that I dare not mention it. Napoleon I. intended to build a palace for the King of Rome on the Trocadero Ridge. The Bonapartists think, Prince Victor having no money and being obliged to stay abroad, of treating Prince Roland as the hope of their party. Now that the Duke de Doudeauville does not disdain to enrich his family with money made by the Monaco gambling tables, some of them look forward to a fusion between Prince Roland and the Doudeauville Royalists. Prince Roland is, I should image, too shrewd a person to play the part of a thickly-gilded Boulanger."

Dr. Sykes, the Medical Officer of Health for St. Pancras, observes that improved medical diagnosis, due to improved medical education and increased knowledge of diseases of the throat, enables these diseases to be more readily differentiated than formerly. Now, most forms of infectious sore throat are regarded as diphtheria, and the fatality of such diseases is recognised, whereas formerly the term was restricted to typical cases. The question may be asked whether the variation in nomenclature may not be due to a change of type in disease of the throat. Dr. Thorne Thorne says "that there is reason to believe that attacks of so-called sore throat exhibit under certain favouring conditions a progressive development of the property of infectiveness, culminating in a definite specific type which is indistinguishable from true diphtheria." A change of type is probably taking place as the result of increased density of population, especially in towns, more particularly of the aggregation in schools, and of the effects of personal infection consequent on these.

At a meeting, reported in the *Academy* of June 30, of the Royal Asiatic Society, and at which Mr. E. L. Brandreth presided, Mr. Beveridge read a paper on "The Khalasat at Tawarikh, or, Essence of History of Sujan Rai of Patiala." He remarked that the book was written two hundred years ago, and was interesting as being perhaps the earliest and the best historical work by a Hindu. Sir Henry Elliott had accused the author of plagiarism, but probably the so-called Makhtapur at Tawarikh was an early draft of the Khalasat, or a plagiarism from it. If the Khalasat was a plagiarism, it was a fortunate one, as the alleged original has entirely disappeared. Professor Dawson has described the author as writing like a bigoted and intolerent Mahomedan, but in fact there was not a trace of bigotry or intolerance in the work. On the contrary, the writer was remarkable for the liberality of his religious sentiments, and has been praised by M. Garcin de Tassy for his impartiality. He was certainly a Hindu, but his mind had been enlarged by his association with Mahomedans. Probably he was a Sikh at heart, for he wrote very highly of Nanak and his religion. The paper noticed the valuable geographical information in the work, and the writer's art in telling a story, and suggested that he might be described as the Indian Herodotus. The first part of the book has been rendered into Urdu by Sher Ali Afses, but with additions and omissions that were not always improvements. Sher Ali's work had been translated into French by the Abbe Bertand, and into English by Captain Court; but it was desirable that the original should be published in its entirety. This had been recommended by Colonel Lees, who had also suggested that part of it should be translated into English.

MR. O'CALLAGHAN'S RETIREMENT.

Mr. F. L. O'Callaghan, the retiring Secretary of the Public Works Department, is one of those unselfish workers who can look back with satisfaction upon a long career spent in serving the best interests of the country. After the Mutiny period the Government bestirred themselves in developing the means of communication throughout India, and they indented upon England for civil engineers equal to carrying out their new policy. Mr. O'Callaghan was among these, and for over thirty years he has assisted in building up those great public works which now cover the land. A few years preliminary work on roads, with bridge making thrown in, led to his joining the railway branch of the P. W. D. at the close of 1869, soon after Government undertook the construction of lines by State agency. He had had some mining experience in England, and when the Department

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

Apropos of the Jackson-Harmsworth polar expedition, and the fact that Dr. Nansen's friends are sending letters by it to Dr. Nansen on the chance of the explorers meeting, it has been suggested that small balloons might be used by explorers to send news of their whereabouts and welfare, and even letters, to the outside world. The balloons could be recognised by their colour or other signal, and they might automatically distribute cards with information in various languages for the finder to publish. The balloon itself must eventually come down through leakage of the gas; but when recognised it might be brought down by a shot. The idea appears to us worthy of trial by Mr. Jackson or others. Had Franklin employed such balloons, his true position might have been revealed, and the party saved, for they were lost because the reliefs did not know where to look for them. In these days of science, with newspapers, telegraphs, and steamships, the plan is likely to be much more successful than in Franklin's time. Balloons are now used for automatically making meteorological observations in the atmosphere, and their use was recently suggested for preliminary exploration by means of self-acting cameras. Why not employ them in the simpler role of aerial messengers in explorations, where carrier pigeons would fail?

A gastograph for recording the movements of food in the stomach of a patient was recently exhibited in action before the Medical Society of the County of New York by Dr. Max Einhorn. The apparatus resembles a Stock printing telegraph, and records the motions on a travelling band of paper by means of electricity from a dry battery. The patient swallows a little ball of brass connected to the instrument by electric wires, but no details of the mechanism are given. The apparatus is expected to be useful in diagnosing catarrh and other ailments of the stomach.

According to M. Armand Silvestre, only superficial minds entertain the idea that photography can rival painting; but it is admirable in detail where painting becomes puerile. Mr. C. E. Guillaume has also shown that a picture is not necessarily a faithful projection, and that in falsifying optics the artist often comes nearer to artistic truth, for more than one reason, a remark which will perhaps surprise Professor Lockyer, who has written a book to impress upon artists the inexorable laws of optics. For one thing, a picture must give us the impression of relief at a single glance, and this is done by a certain exaggeration of the perspective and shadows and the partial effacement of distances. Again, the mind only asks to be guided, and it is needless to present all impressions. As a perfume calls up a train of remembrance, so in a landscape we do not see the details, but the impressions of the whole strikes us and remains in the memory. A landscape is a state of the soul, said Amiel. In the same way a single word is often better than a long description of a thing, and sometimes even better than a picture. Moreover, an artist seizes successive aspects of a thing, and unconsciously combines them, whereas a photograph gives only one aspect. A painted portrait is a sort of Galton composite-photograph. Photography can help an artist in learning the true proportions of objects and their positions when in motion; but there is a danger of confounding a single instantaneous photograph of a moving body, such as a horse galloping, with the impression of the same on the mind.

An instantaneous picture of persons walking on a street is exact, but a picture of the same by an artist is true, and a comparison of the two will at once show that the artist has given the true impression on the mind, whereas the photograph gives a false one. In one case the time is appreciable, in the other it is not. In fact there are instantaneous photographs which only mislead the painter, and had better not be used by him, for example, those of persons walking on streets, or falling stars and meteors. Outlines do not exist in nature. Yet they are true in art because they are true to the impression on the mind. In landscapes, too, the eye travels and receives a succession of images, whereas in the photograph there is only one, and the general effect is harsh. In fact painting has often to err from the laws of optics both in forms and tones. Still there is no reason why painters should go too far and neglect physical science altogether.

The skulls of low animal type found at Canstadt and Neanderthal, and called by Quatrefages and Hamy, the eminent French anthropologists, by these names, have been the subject of innumerable scientific discussions, any one of which would have greatly surprised and mystified their simple owners. They have generally been regarded as relics of a type of man not much removed from the primeval hypothetical "man-monkey" of some Drawinians. The leading German anthropologists have, however, shown that these skulls are not really fossils, the Canstadt belonging to the fourth or fifth century, and the Neanderthal also to the beginning of our era. In fact, the latter is now believed to have been the brainpan of a Frank or Teuton. When, however, the German anthropologists, with Virchow at their head, went on to condemn the primeval race of Quatrefages as imaginary, and to declare that once for all it should be recognised that there is no sort of foundation for "these scientific dreams" (Phantasiegebilde), they seem to have forgotten that the evidence of fossil man in Europe did not rest on these specimens only, but on many other fossil bones or skulls found in various parts of the Continent. The question cannot yet be regarded as settled, although German anthropologists in congress have declared it so, and French or Belgian anthropologists are not disposed to let it sleep.

The origin of the Etruscans is still a moot point with anthropologists. This remarkable people has left monuments of its artistic skill and thousands of inscriptions in its language, and yet no scholar has been able to decipher them. Dr. G. Kleinschmidt and Herr Deecke believe their language to be an old form of Aryan or Indo-Germanic, while Signor Lugano regards it as similar to the Basque. Language we know is not a safe test of race, and the grand mistake of history and literature has lain in assuming that it was: hence Professor Giuseppe Seggl, of Rome, has made a careful examination of genuine Etruscan skulls and bones, from which he concludes, as Dr. D. G. Brinton had supposed, that the Etruscans belonged to the ancient Libyan stock of North Africa.

Jasper was the iron of the American Indian who quarried it at Flint Ridge, Ohio, as he did novaculite in Garland Co., Arkansas, hornstone in the Indian Territory, quartzite at Piney Branch, D. C., obsidian in the Yellowstone Park, and so on. A jasper quarry at Rattlesnake Hill, Durham, Pennsylvania, has led to the discovery of a number lying between the Delaware River and the Schuylkill. Some are overgrown with brambles, and might easily be overlooked; others, for example, at Macungie, are deep pits 100 to 150 feet in diameter. The jasper is yellow and red, with blue, purple, and lavender veins. A tree growing in one of the old workings shows that it was abandoned about the time that William Penn obtained his first concession from the Indians (1682). Fire was used to break up the boulders in excavating, and the jasper nodules were chipped into shape by hammers. The first rude blade corresponds to the pebble "palæolith" of the old Stone Age, the polished blade to the "neolith" of the new Stone Age.

In these days of machine guns and Turpin destroyers, it is curious to find in that rare treasure of the bibliophile, the "Jewel" of Sir Thomas Urquhart translator of Rabelais, the following on Napier, the inventor of logarithims: "He had the skill (as is commonly reported) to frame an engine (for invention not much unlike that of Architas Dove), which by virtue of some secret springs, inward resorts, with other implements and materials fit for the purpose, inclosed within the bowels thereof, had the power (if proportionable in bulk to the action required of it, for he could have made it of all sizes) to clear a field of four miles circumference of all the living creatures exceeding a foot of height that should be found thereon how near soever they might be to one another; by which means he made it appear that he was able with the help of this machine alone to kill thirty thousand Turkes without the hazard of one Christian. Of this it is said that (upon a wager) he gave proof upon a large plaine in Scotland to the destruction of a great many herds of cattel and flocks of sheep, whereof some were distant from other half a mile on all sides and some a whole mile." The "Jewel" was first published in 1652, and such an invention would not be considered fabulous now, whatever it my have been then.

A curious specimen of monstrosity in a turtle (Chelone imbricata) picked up in the Atlantic, off Bordeaux, has been sent to the reptile house of the Museum of Natural History, Paris. The carapace, instead of sloping downwards like a roof in the ordinary way, curves upwards at the edges, and forms a kind of inverted clam shell or saucer on the back of the animal, whose body is strangely compressed and lengthened by the deformity, which, however, is not unique, as it has occurred among the Cistudo orbicularis of Europe.

Beetles have other defences than their cuirass, such as nauseous or caustic liquids which they expel on provocation; and, strange to say, Mr. Cuenot has found that certain beetles actually exude their blood charged with noxious products. So far he finds the practice confined to the Chrysomelidæ, some of the Timarcha and Adimonia, the Coccinelidæ, and the Meloidæ. The blood of the Coccinellidæ has a strong disagreeable odour like that of the whole insect; that of the Timarchæ is odourless but has an astringent flavour, and, in the case of the T. primeiloides is venomous. The blood of the Meloidæ contains much cantharidine.

In making diamond-borers and other useful implements with cutting diamonds, M. Felix Fromholt has replaced the black diamond with the crystalline diamonds not capable of being worked, which are called "bort" in the trade. Those he employs come from Brazil.

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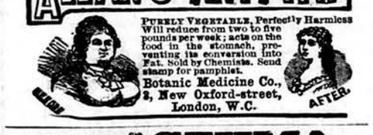

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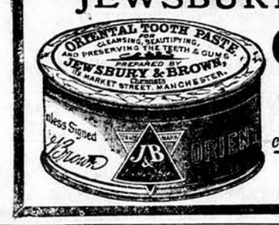

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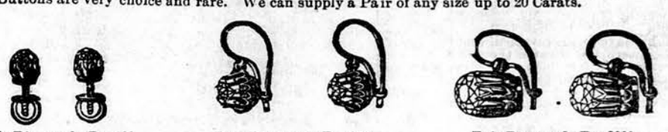

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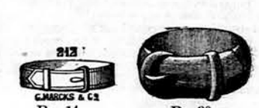

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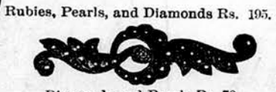

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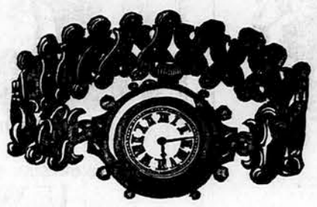

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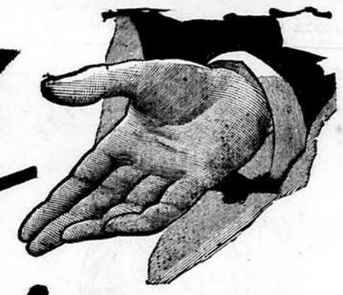

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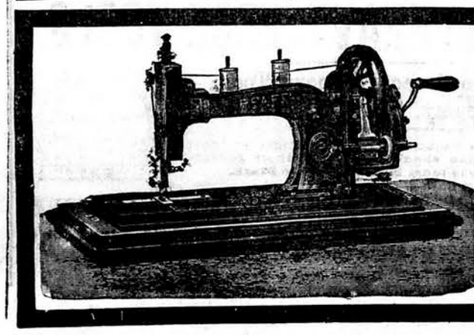

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